

# Weather

Rather fine today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 53.4 and the minimum 46.7, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 53.8 and 49.8.

# THE CHINA PRESS

報陸大

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10 CENTS

# GERMANY SURRENDERS AND ASKS FOR MERCY

LONDON, November 11, 11:20 a.m.—Press Bureau.—The Prime Minister has announced that the Armistice was signed at 5 o'clock this morning and hostilities ceased on all fronts at 11 a.m.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI, Koukaza Wireless Station, November 11.—The French Wireless Station late this evening intercepted a message from the French Wireless Station at Lyons to the American Government announcing the signing of the Armistice.

## SOCIALISTS RULE BERLIN AS DYNASTY ABDICATES AFTER SWEEPING REVOLT

Herr Ebert, A Tailor, Is Named Chancellor And Joint Socialist Government Is Formed; Constituent National Assembly To Be Called To Decide Form Of Government; Revolution Covers Whole Of Germany

(French Wireless) Koukaza, Shanghai, November 11.—The following wireless from Nauen, Berlin, has been intercepted by this station:

The Emperor and Crown Prince have abdicated. The Hohenzollern dynasty has been overthrown—splendid victory for the German people.

Herr Ebert, the Socialist deputy, has been requested to form a new government with the participation of all branches of the Social-Democratic parties.

Ordinances issued by the Government will only have validity if signed by Herr Ebert and ordinances of the Minister of War only when countersigned by his Social-Democratic assistant.

Herr Scheidemann called upon the crowd to preserve order and to avoid disturbances.

The Reichstag deputy Herr Vogt-herr and some soldiers addressed the crowd from an automobile. A delegate of the officer corps of a guard battalion said that the officers in the army sided with the people.

Stormy applause and great cheering accompanied all the speeches.—Kiel Mutiny Started Revolt (German Overseas News Service).

Lyons, November 10.—From Berne. The movement which started on November 3 by the mutiny of the sailors at Kiel and which has spread rapidly in Germany has taken a political character, has found its crowning with popular risings in Berlin, Dresden and Munich, without bloodshed.

Prince Max of Baden and all the middle-class members of his Cabinet have retired, Prince Max of Baden has appointed the Socialist-Democrat, Herr Ebert, as Chancellor and charged him to form the new Government. The new Chancellor has addressed a manifesto to the people in which he calls on all to maintain order.

This movement has a political character, the people being determined that peace shall be signed without delay. It will also have the result of hastening the realization of the democratic reforms.

A message from Berlin to Basle states that the revolution has gained a complete victory in Berlin. The general strike declared on Saturday resulted in a stoppage of work in all the factories about 10 a.m. The regiment of Nauenbourg Chasseurs joined the people and other troops rapidly joined the movement. The Alexandre Regiment, according to a declaration made by Deputy Wells, has joined the revolution.

A general was killed by a non-commissioned officer, who has fled. The numerous patrols which were patrolling the city on Friday have been withdrawn. The premises of the newspaper Vorwarts are guarded by a detachment of chasseurs. People's Government Rules.

Nauen, November 10.—The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports:

The former regime, as already announced, was replaced on November 9 in Berlin by a government of the people, with the formation of a Workmen's and Soldiers' Council. The revolutionary movement is making great progress in the whole Empire and everywhere the formation of Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils is announced. The revolution has, in general, been brought about without any essential disturb-

### W. HOHENZOLLERN FLEES TO HOLLAND

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, November 10.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The General Staff of the army has received a despatch from The Hague saying that William Hohenzollern had arrived in Holland and was proceeding to the town of Deesberg, near Utrecht.

ance of economic order and without bloodshed. In the towns, a Workmen's and Soldiers' Council, when formed, has been recognised by the military authorities and the municipal administration has been taken over provisionally. In some towns demonstrations and strikes took place which, in general, passed over quietly.

#### Joint Socialist Rule Planned

Negotiations are in full course for the formation of a government in common between the Social-Democratic majority party, whose representative, Herr Ebert, stands as President at the head of the provisional administration as German Chancellor, and the Independent Social Democrats, as well as with members of the bourgeois sections of the Social-Democratic majority group. The Social-Democratic party has made an offer to the Independent Socialists to form with them, in common, a government with complete and equal rights for both. In this it has been led within these earnest days to overcome all opposition in order that a great German Government for freedom may be carried through to its aim quickly, fortunately with the avoidance of all acts of violence and of disturbances. Herr Haase, Dr. Liebknecht and Herr Barth have been proposed as members of the common government from the ranks of Independent Social Democracy.

The chairman of the Social Democratic Party reports further negotiations between both groups. The Independent Socialists demand that Germany shall be a Socialist republic while the Social-Democratic party pursues the same aim but wishes, however, to allow the people and the Constituent Assembly to decide upon this question. They further demand that the whole executive, legislative and jurisdictional power shall be in the hands of the chosen representatives of the whole laboring population and of the soldiers.

#### Ebert Issues Manifesto

Koukaza, Shanghai, November 11.—The following message from Nauen has been picked up by the Koukaza Wireless Station:

Herr Ebert, the German Chancellor, issues the following manifesto to German citizens:

"Citizens! The former Chancellor, Prince Max of Baden, with the assent of all the Secretaries of State, has charged me to carry on the business of Chancellor.

"I am going to form a new government with Parties and shall report, after a brief delay, the result of my efforts to the public. The new government will be a government of the people. Its endeavor must be to bring to the people peace as quickly as possible and to confirm the liberty which they have gained.

"Citizens! I ask for the assistance of you all in the heavy task which awaits us. You know how seriously

the war threatens the feeding of the people, which is the first condition of political life. The political revolution ought not to disturb the provisioning of the population. It ought to remain the first duty of all in the towns and in the country districts not to disturb the production of food nor its transportation into the towns but to foster it. Scarcity of food means looting and plundering, with misery for all. The poorest would suffer in the heaviest fashion. Working men in our industries would be hit most severely. Whoever takes food away or other necessities or means or transportation necessary for their distribution commits a very heavy sin against all.

"Citizens! I urge you all to leave the streets and provide for peace and order.

"(Signed) EBERT."

#### Hopes To Avoid Anarchy

The German Chancellor, Herr Ebert, issues the following proclamation:

"The new Government has taken charge of affairs in order to preserve the German people from civil war and famine and in order to enforce its just claims of self-determination. This task can only be accomplished if all the authorities and all the civil officers in the towns and landed districts lend to it a helpful hand.

"I know how hard it will be for many to co-operate with the new men who now have to lead the business of the Empire but I appeal to their love for our people. If the organization of public life stops in this serious hour then Germany would be the prey of anarchy and most terrible misery. Therefore lend, together with me, your help to our country by continuing to work in a fearless and unrelenting manner, everybody in his own position, until the hour has come that shall relieve us of our duty."

#### Abdication Is Announced

Lyons, November 9.—A message from Berne states that a proclamation signed by Prince Max of Baden, the German Chancellor, was published on Saturday morning in Berlin announcing the abdication of the Emperor.

The Imperial Chancellor will continue to exercise his functions until an agreement is reached on the question of the renunciation of the Throne by the Kronprinz and the eventual nomination of a regent.

As soon as a new Chancellor has been appointed—and the name of the Socialist Deputy Herr Ebert is mentioned in this connection—a Bill will order the holding of a general election with a view to the nomination of a National Constituent Assembly.

#### Revolt Spreads To Cologne

Amsterdam, November 9.—The revolution is spreading to western Germany, including Cologne.

The Kiel Soviet has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of

(Continued on Page 8)

### German Explanation Of Their Defeat

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 8.—A wireless message states that the German Imperial Chancellor has issued a proclamation to Germans abroad as follows:

"In these hard times many living outside the Fatherland, surrounded by hatred and malicious rejoicing, will be heavy hearted. Do not abandon trust in the German people. Our soldiers fought heroically to the last, as no army has ever fought for the homeland, and have shown unheard of power to endurance and suffering. Forsaken in the fifth year of the war by their allies, the Germans could not carry on the struggle against the growing superiority of their enemies. The victory for which many hopes has not been granted to us, but the German people has won a grander victory, for it has conquered itself and its belief in the justice of might. From this victory, we will draw for the hard times that are before us new strength on which you too can build."

### Bavaria Declares Independence And Forms A Republic

Council Of Workmen And Soldiers Called And People's Government Proclaimed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Bale, November 8.—A meeting today in the Diet building at Munich decreed the deposition of the Wittelsbach dynasty.

Amsterdam, November 8.—A message from Munich states that the Soldiers, Workers and Peasants issued a proclamation announcing that Bavaria henceforth will be a free State and that a People's Government is being formed immediately. Meanwhile the Council has constituted itself a Diet. The proclamation adds that the Democratic Socialist Republic of Bavaria has strength to realise peace for Germany, which shall preserve the country from the worst.

A Constituent National Assembly, elected by all adults will, if possible, be convoked. A new time is dawning in Bavaria, which will make Germany ready for the League of Nations. A revolution was necessary in order at the last moment to prepare for the people's self government, without too terrible a shock, before the enemy armies stream across our country or before the troops, after the conclusion of an armistice, cause chaos.

The Council promises to suppress all excesses and to maintain order and safeguard personal property. Soldiers in barracks will govern themselves by means of Soldiers' Councils. Officers who do not resist will be allowed to carry on and all officials will remain at their posts. Fundamental social and political reforms are being commenced immediately.

(French Wireless)

Lyons, November 9.—From Berne. At Munich there has been a great meeting called together by the Socialist Party in which thousands of people took part.

Following the opening of this meeting a resolution was passed containing a number of points, of which the following are the principal:

The abdication of the Kaiser; the renunciation of the Throne by the Kronprinz; the democratisation of the whole public administration; the acceptance of the conditions of the armistice; the abandonment of all

(Continued on Page 8)

## APPEAL MADE TO WILSON FOR MORE LENIENT TERMS IN NOTE OF SUPPLICATION

Ask Wilson In Direct Message To Use Influence To Modify Conditions To Prevent Starvation Of German People; Terms Of Truce Include Surrender Of Means Of Transport And Sustenance Of Troops Of Occupation

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, November 11.—The following Deutsche Ueberseedienst wireless message from Nauen has been received here:—

Berlin, November 10.—The German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has addressed a note to Mr. Lansing, the American Secretary of State, stating that the German Government is in accord with the common aims and ideals of democracy. The note continues:

"The German Government has addressed to the President of the United States a request to bring about the conclusion of peace. This peace was to correspond with the principles which the President has always maintained. Its aim was to secure a just solution of all questions. Furthermore the President has declared that he had no wish to interfere with the peaceful development of peoples.

"The German Government has received the armistice conditions. After a blockade of fifty months, the peace conditions, especially the surrender of all means of transport and the sustenance of the troops of occupation, would make it impossible to provide Germany with food and would cause the starvation of millions of men, women and children, and the more so as the blockade is to continue. We had to accept these conditions but we feel it our duty to draw President Wilson's attention most solemnly and with all earnestness to the fact that the enforcement of these conditions must produce amongst the German people feelings contrary to those upon which alone the reconstruction of the community of nations can rest, guaranteeing a just and durable peace. The German people therefore in this fateful hour address themselves again to the President with a request that he shall use his influence with the Allied Powers to mitigate those fearful conditions.

"(Signed) SOLF,

"Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs."

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 9.—While nothing is yet known, regarding the exact nature of the terms of the armistice, observers report that they clearly flabbergasted the German Parliamentaries, whose general attitude seemed to indicate that they were ready to bow to their fate.

London, November 9.—The Kaiser's abdication has strengthened the belief that the German Government will accept the armistice.

The Press bureau announces that owing to a heavy German barrage and machine-gun fire on the battlefield, the passage of the German courier from General Foch's headquarters to Spa was so delayed that he is not expected to reach the German headquarters till this afternoon and it is not likely that any decision with regard to the armistice will be reached today.

London, November 8.—A French official wireless despatch states that the German plenipotentiaries have received the conditions of the armistice and have been given until eleven o'clock on Monday morning to accept or refuse them. Generalissimo Foch rejected the proposal put forward by the German delegation for a provisional suspension of hostilities.

#### Message Sent To Berlin

London, November 8.—A German official wireless despatch reports: Herr Erzberger, on behalf of the German plenipotentiaries, has sent a message to the German high military and naval commands as follows:

At the Allied general headquarters on Friday morning our plenipotentiaries received the conditions of an armistice, as well as a formal demand that they be accepted or refused within seventy-two hours, the time limit expiring at eleven o'clock on Monday morning. The German proposal for an immediate conclusion of a provisional suspension of hostilities was rejected by Marshal Foch. A German courier, bearing the text of the conditions of the armistice, has been sent to Spa, other means

of communication being unpracticable, with a message from the German delegation saying: "Please acknowledge receipt and send back the courier as soon as possible with your latest instructions. Sending of fresh delegates is unnecessary at present."

Paris, November 8.—A German wireless message announces that in order to permit the passage of the German armistice delegates orders were given to cease fire on the front from three o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

#### Meeting Held At Senlis

Paris, November 9.—The newspapers publish the following account of yesterday's interview between General Foch and other Allied representatives, and the German armistice delegation.

Apparently the historic meeting took place at a Chateau near Senlis.

Herr Erzberger, speaking French, formally explained his mission. General Foch then read aloud the terms of the armistice. The delegates were prepared for these terms in bulk, but when they heard the details, they understood for the first time the extent of the German defeat. After the delegates had made a few observations regarding the difficulties of carrying out certain clauses, Herr Erzberger asked, in the interests of humanity, that an immediate suspension of hostilities should be ordered. General Foch replied that there could be no suspension till the armistice was signed.

#### Cross Lines In Aeroplane

London, November 9.—Reuter's agency is informed that the German courier, carrying the terms of the armistice, finally crossed the German lines by aeroplane.

London, November 8.—Up to the present no official details have been published of the historic meeting which took place today behind the French lines. Not even the name of the meeting place is yet known.

Herr Erzberger and his colleagues arrived inside the French lines last night and were taken to a village on the Aisne, where they were formally received at 6 o'clock this morning by General Foch, his Chief of Staff, General Wayzand and Admiral Wemyss, the British naval representative.

A German courier left for the German main headquarters at Spa by automobile before noon with the text of the armistice terms.

London, November 9.—A French wireless message last night stated that the German Captain von Hellendorf was waiting for the German force to cease in order that he might return to the German lines by the La Capelle-Formies road. The French fire had ceased in this particular sector.

This message refers to the German courier carrying the text of the armistice conditions.

London, November 9.—An Italian wireless message complains that the enemy has not yet completed the naval clauses of the armistice.

### Bells Of Cathedral Ring Out Victory

The news of the end of the war was brought to the greater part of Shanghai last night by the ringing of the Cathedral chimes. Dean Walker himself climbed the belfry stairs to sound the first resounding peal at 12:30 a.m. of the greatest morning in ten centuries of history.

It is planned also to fire a twenty-one gun salute from the pieces of the Italian gunboat Sebastian Caboto, now in port. Plans for the celebration of the arrival of peace are now formulating and it is understood the Municipal Council will call a meeting to which representatives of the Allied communities will be invited for the purpose of arranging a suitable program.

At 4:30 a.m. the streets were caught the fever. Apparatus dashed about the streets clanging hysterically.

An excited reporter made frantic inquiry at Central Fire Station as to the location of the conflagration.

"Fire?" repeated the boy at the phone. "Fire no have got. Germany have finish!"

All the stations celebrated.



## AUSTRIA PROTESTS ON GERMANS' INVASION

Entry Of Bavarian Forces Into  
Tyrol With Threats De-  
nounced By Vienna

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Amsterdam, November 7.—The Neue Freie Presse states that the Supreme Command of the Austro-Hungarian forces and also the Minister for Foreign Affairs have protested to Germany against the invasion of Austria. The newspaper declares that the step taken by Germany endangers the armistice "As it is impossible for us to prevent the Germans carrying out their intentions."

Zurich, November 7.—The Innsbrucker Nachrichten announces that the Bavarian Minister of War telegraphed to the Tyrol National Council, stating that the conditions of the armistice had compelled him to send on the 6th strong Bavarian forces into the Tyrol and warning the Tyrol National Council that, in the event of obstacles being placed in their way, the troops had been ordered to force a passage.

## Berlin-Copenhagen Communications Cut

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Copenhagen, November 8.—Since last night telegraphic communication between Berlin and Copenhagen has been discontinued.

Amsterdam, November 8.—Telegraphic communication with Berlin has been resumed.

London, November 8.—Following the stoppage of telegraphic communication between Copenhagen and Berlin comes an announcement from Reuter's correspondent in Amsterdam that at the request of the Berlin postal authorities, telegraphic communication between Berlin and the following towns in Germany has ceased, namely: Hamburg, Luebeck and Bremen.

London, November 8.—Telegraphic communication between Copenhagen and Berlin has reopened.

## AUSTRIAN ARMISTICE SIGNED BY ARMY CHIEF

Chief-Of Staff Ratifies Surrender  
On Emperor's Refusal  
And Abdication

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Copenhagen, November 8.—A telegram from Vienna states that Emperor Karl refused to sign the armistice on the ground that the terms were dishonorable. The Austrian Chief-of-Staff signed the armistice, and the Emperor handed over the supreme military command to Field Marshal Koevess.

## ALL GERMAN CRIMES WILL BE RECORDED

British Committee Named To  
Inquire Into Enemy Breaches  
Of Law

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, November 8.—The War Cabinet has authorised the Attorney General to appoint a committee to enquire into enemy breaches of the laws and customs of war, and the responsibility for such, with particulars, of members of the German and other enemy forces, including highly placed individuals and the constitution of a tribunal for the trial of those accused of these offenses. Sir John MacDonell has been appointed chairman of the Committee and Professor J. H. Morgan vice-chairman.

## DENMARK TAKES STEPS TO BAR BOLSHEVIKI

Swiss Government Also Expels  
Soviet Delegates And Guards  
Against Trouble

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, November 8.—Following the recent report of Bolshevik propaganda in Sweden, it transpires that Denmark has taken naval and military precautions against the entrance of Bolshevik agitators while the Swiss Government has expelled the Bolshevik Delegates owing to their threatening attitude and has mobilised the troops in Zurich owing to the Extreme Socialists urging the soldiers to disobey orders and threatening trouble on the occasion of the anniversary of the outbreak of the Russian revolution.

## How Shall We Celebrate The Allies' Victory?

More suggestions have come in response to the invitation of THE CHINA PRESS as to how to celebrate the glorious end of the war. As whatever is done must be done in the next few days readers are asked to submit their ideas today. Following are two of the letters received yesterday.

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS.  
Dear Sir:—Like other residents of Shanghai I was much interested in your leader in yesterday's paper in regard to the celebration in Shanghai of the Allies' victory in the war, and in the letters on the same subject in this morning's paper.

All must heartily agree with you that our celebration should be worthy of the greatness of the event which we celebrate. Consul-General Sammons has pointed out that the near approach of our National Thanksgiving Day suggests one form that our celebration should take. A monster parade, and a three minutes' silence at noon of a given day also seem good suggestions.

But I should like to suggest that burnings in effigy—in doubtful taste at any time—are not "worthy of the great occasion."

It is not unlikely that some German officers will be found to be worthy of execution, as was the officer in command of Andersonville prison at the close of our civil war, but who they are and what punishment they deserve should be decided by the orderly processes of a judicial tribunal. For us to choose any and act like an undisciplined mob in regard to them, will, it seems to me, detract from our celebration rather than add anything of value to it.

Should we not do well to think again of the immortal words with which Lincoln closed his second inaugural address when the war in America was drawing to its close: "With malice toward none, with

charity for all; with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and orphan; to do all which may achieve a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

In short, should not our celebration, in view of the greatness of the event, partake more of the nature of a solemn joy than of any unseemly frivolity? In view of the great task of reconstruction that lies before us, let us not allow the exuberance of our gladness to lead us into anything unworthy of the high ideals for which we have been struggling.

Yours very truly,  
J. W. Crofoot.

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS.  
Sir:—I, as one of Shanghai's young daughters would suggest the following: That we hold a carnival similar to the one held in Manila each year.

At daybreak of the glorious day to have (as mentioned in your paper of today) church bells ringing, car horns tooting, sirens blowing, etc., etc., to announce the good tidings. Later to have all Allied nationals meet at their respective consulates dressed in fancy costumes (masked or unmasked). From there to proceed in decorated cars, carriages, rickshaws, etc., etc., to some general meeting place. At that time to have again the bells ringing, horns tooting, etc., etc. Then to disperse and roam around town full of fun and happiness as all of us will naturally feel. In the evening to have dinners at the Consulates, Town Hall, Hotels, Clubs, etc., followed by dances. This program may be followed for three days, at least the Carnival and the bell ringing.

Yours truly,  
M. G.

## HENRY FORD DEFEATED FOR U.S. SENATORSHIP

A. E. Smith, Democrat, Defeats  
Charles S. Whitman For Re-  
election In New York

(French Wireless)  
Washington, November 9.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—A Republican majority of two in the Senate and not less than forty-three in the House is the result of Tuesday's election. Henry Ford was apparently defeated for the Senatorship in Michigan by Newberry. The Senators retired include Weeks of Massachusetts, Shafroth of Colorado, Saulsbury of Delaware, Lewis of Illinois, Thompson of Kansas, Willey of Missouri and Hollis of New Hampshire. Champ Clark was re-elected to the House. The indications are that A. E. Smith, Democrat, defeated Charles S. Whitman, the incumbent, for Governor of New York.

## Port Of London Raises Charges 20 Percent

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, November 8.—The port of London has raised its charges by twenty percent.

## U.S. Christmas Mail Must Go This Week

This is about the last call for States-bound Christmas mail. Articles leaving on the Siberia Maru, mail for which will be closed at the U. S. Post Office Thursday, will reach the Pacific Coast in plenty of time and stands a small chance of reaching points inland before the holiday. In the Christmas mail rush of last year, however, it was estimated that a maximum period of 25 days was necessary for packages to cross the continent.

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Amount previously acknowledged	1,010.74	2,640.94
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W. P. Lambie		50.00
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N. M. F.		50.00
E. Burnie		10.00

Tls. 1,170.74 \$2,765.94

H. H. Fox,  
Hon. Treasurer,  
British Consulate General,  
Shanghai, November 11, 1918.

## CHEFOO RED CROSS ACTIVE

China Press Correspondence  
Chefoo, November 6.—This past week the Chefoo Chapter of the American Red Cross was able to make its first shipment of pongee vests to be used for the soldiers in Siberia. Six cases of these vests were shipped, each case containing 144 vests. That make 864 vests out of the 3,000 which are being made.

An average of fifty Chinese women are now being employed daily in the making of these vests. They turn out about 70 vests a day. That this is quite a job, for the vests have to be cut, all the waste silk cleaned and then the vests padded with this waste silk, can be seen by an inspection of the work looms in Temple Hill. Here these Chinese women work from early morning till dark in preparing these vests that will help to keep our soldier boys warm in the wellknown cold of Siberia.

At the same time six cases of clothing were shipped to be used in caring for the refugees in Siberia. That Chefoo, with its small foreign population, was able to send this many cases certainly speaks well. Both the shipment of vests and clothing were sent to the American Red Cross Chapter in Shanghai to be shipped from there to Siberia.

## German Property Worth \$1,000,000 To Be Sold In U.S.

(American Service To Reuter)  
New York, November 10.—(Received by French Wireless Station). The Alien Enemy Property Custodian announced today that he will sell in the next two weeks \$1,000,000 worth of pearls, rubies, emeralds, tea, leather, motor cycles, cylinder oil and other commodities formerly enemy-owned.



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## Deserters Shot Down In Crowded Cologne

The Hague, September 14.—Fresh proof that German soldiers are deserting in considerable numbers is shown by the fact that Herr Meerfeld, a Socialist Reichstag Member, has asked the Chancellor to issue orders not to allow deserters to be fired at.

According to Meerfeld, deserters have frequently been fired at in Cologne recently in crowded streets, thereby endangering lives of children and of the public generally.

## INFLUENZA VIRULENT THROUGH NORTH CHINA

China Press Correspondence

Weihaiwei, November 7.—There has been a most virulent epidemic influenza throughout this district for the last month or six weeks. At the mission compound fully 95 percent of the residents there including Chinese and foreigners were attacked. One death occurred among the Chinese students but, although there were many very severe cases developed, no other fatalities occurred. From the news we gather from the surrounding territory the disease where foreign treatment was not available was most severe. In some of the villages of Loonan no well men were available to carry out the dead to burial so that the sick men were called upon and as a result of the exposure numbers of these died.

The deaths were particularly heavy among the children and the old people. In the surrounding villages many children between six and twelve years old died.

In Weihaiwei district the depredations of the robbers have been nothing compared to other districts. From the Taimi county there have been refugees fleeing from the robbers and kidnappers there. One man was captured and then turned loose in order to return home and get the necessary money to ransom his son who had also been taken. He was so excited that he didn't read the letter which was given to him until some days afterward and then on reading it he found out that he was supposed to have delivered the money to a certain place in Tsingtau the day before. No further information has been had since then.

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## Allies Continue Advance Till Last Shell Is Fired

Second American Army Begin Drive Into Lorraine  
As War Draws To Close

### THE BATTLE IN BRIEF VICTORY!

(American Wireless To Reuter)  
Washington, November 10.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—A press despatch from the Lorraine front said that the 2nd American Army this morning launched its initial attack in Lorraine. The villages of St. Hilaire and Marcheville were captured, also a number of woods.

(French Wireless)  
Lyon, November 10.—The Escaut has been crossed on the greater part of its course.

Maubeuge, Hirson and Tournai have been captured. The British troops have reached the outskirts of Mons while the Americans menace Montmédy.

Lyon, November 9.—The German defeat is becoming worse day by day and the Allied troops continue to liberate our gall along the whole front.

The Germans have commenced to evacuate the salient formed by the Escaut at Valenciennes to Ghent while the British troops which hold the western part of Tournai have crossed the canal and occupied Conde-sur-Escaut. They have taken Maubeuge and are driving back the enemy in the direction of Mons and Charleroi.

The French troops, further south, have pushed up to the outskirts of Fournies and Hirson. On their right they have reached the southern suburbs of Metz, 15 kilometers of Sedan.

The French and American units of the 1st American Army have chased the enemy from his last positions on the heights east of the Meuse and driven him back from the plain of the Woevre.

Kaukasa, November 11.—The following message from Nauen has been picked up:

The German official communique issued yesterday evening reported:

On the west front the day has been quiet.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 8.—Field Marshal Haig's Friday morning communique reports:

There was sharp fighting yesterday evening in the neighborhood of Belaires and Limontfontaine, southward of Hautmont. We captured these villages and took a number of prisoners. Our advance southward of the Mons-Condé Canal continued.

Reuter's agency learns that the enemy is evacuating Tournai. We have occupied the western half of the town. We have crossed the Scheldt at Hollain, northwards of St. Amand, and have crossed the Condé Canal three miles east of Conde, and occupied St. Remimbalai and Fontaine, southward of Maubeuge. Further south the French are very near Hirson and Avesnes.

Advance in Driving Rain

Field Marshal Haig's Friday evening communique reports:

Advancing in driving rain, our troops substantially progressed southward of the Mons-Condé Canal. On the right we captured Avesnes and passed the line of the Avesnes-Maubeuge road northward and southward of Avesnes. Further north, we cleared Hautmont and are approaching the railway westward of Maubeuge. On the left, we captured Malplaquet, Fayt-le-Franc, Dour and Thulin and are advancing along the Mons-Condé Canal. Further north, his flank is being threatened by our advance, the enemy is withdrawing southward of Tournai. We have captured Conde and crossed the Scheldt Canal southward of Antoin and have captured La Plaigne and Berloy. We hold the western portion of Tournai.

Since November 1 we have captured 18,000 prisoners and several hundred guns.

American in Woevre

An American communique reports: We have wrested from the enemy his last held on the heights eastward of the Meuse. We drove him back into the lowlands of the Woevre on a front of forty kilometers. We advanced a depth of six kilometers, taking Lissey, Eueury, Brebeville, Pouville, Damvillers, Flabas and many other towns and villages. We

captured six heavy guns and many machine-guns and rifles. We also captured prisoners and a large airplane workshop.

Our aviators bombed, and used their machine-guns against enemy concentrations in the region of Baalen and Removille, and blew up an ammunition dump at Giberoy. We shot down four enemy balloons and three airplanes.

Sedg. Beginning Of Debacle

Yesterday was a historic date, the entry of the American troops into Sedan marking the beginning of a debacle which has been foreshadowed since Saturday. The Allies are relentlessly pressing on both flanks and may be expected to harass the enemy until his defeat results in surrender, for the roads are too few to admit of a successful retirement of the German armies even if their morale had not been shaken.

From the Oise, Serre and Aisne the Germans are rushing towards Charleville and Mesieres, on which all the railways converge and from which they have only a single line of railway by which they can escape if they are unable to stand there. The Americans, with General Gouraud's Army, on their left, are advancing on this junction with great speed. General Debeney's troops on their left are following up the enemy despite the rain soaking the roads and are barely nine miles from Mesieres and three from Hirson, while the British are closing on Mons and Maubeuge, the capture of which with that of Hirson would shut another great avenue of escape, throwing back the enemy on the Ardennes. The Germans east of Sedan may escape towards Metz but the German troops west of that breach, estimated at 500,000, are bound to become a hunted mass of fugitives seeking to escape the disaster which only the conclusion of an armistice is likely to prevent.

This is the explanation for the German appeal for a temporary cessation of hostilities while the German delegates are at French headquarters.

French Shoot Ahead

Paris, November 8.—The Friday afternoon French communique reports:

Our advance continued this morning on the whole front. Our advanced elements reached Liart, thirty kilometers north of Rethel. More to our right before daybreak we captured Signy-Francais and penetrated the suburbs of Sedan. We captured over 1,500 prisoners yesterday and much more material.

The French Friday evening communique reports:

The pursuit of the enemy continued all day. A large extent of territory with numerous French inhabitants was liberated. We increased our advance eastwards of the Avesnes-Liart, a Capelle road and reached the outskirts of Hirson, also the southern bank of the Trise between Origny and Liart, establishing bridgeheads on the northern bank notwithstanding the enemy's resistance.

We border the Meuse from Mesieres to opposite Bazelles. We have taken over 2,000 prisoners since yesterday. The enemy is abandoning guns and material everywhere.

Paris, November 8.—The lateral line by means of which supplies are transported to the whole German front between Brussels and Metz has been definitely cut and yesterday the Allied advance on the whole front ranged between five and ten kilometers.

Maubeuge Is Captured

London, November 9.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's Saturday morning communique reports:

Maubeuge has been captured by the Guards and 62nd Divisions. We have progressed southward of that town and are well eastward of the Avesnes-Maubeuge road. Between Maubeuge and the Mons-Condé Canal our advance continues.

Between the Scheldt and the Antoin Canal we pushed towards Perwez. Northward of Tournai we have established ourselves on the east bank of the Scheldt about Horionne and Berghem.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's Saturday evening communique reports:

We are advancing on the whole British front. The 4th and 3rd Armies on our right are advancing astride the Sambre river towards the

Belgian frontier, meeting little or no resistance. The 1st Army in the center has rapidly progressed astride the Mons-Condé Canal.

Southward of the Canal we have crossed the Maubeuge-Mons railway and are approaching Mons. Northward of the Mons-Condé Canal the 1st Army's left, in conjunction with the 5th Army's right, cleared the area between the river Scheldt and the Antoin Canal, capturing Perwez, and crossed the Antoin Canal southward of Perwez. On our left, the 5th and 2nd Armies gained the east bank of the Scheldt on the whole front. The 5th Army captured Antoin and Tournai and progressed eastwards of this town. The 2nd Army is approaching Renais.

A German official wireless message states:

We have evacuated part of Tournai lying on the west bank of the Scheldt. We withdrew between the Scheldt and the Oise and westward of the Meuse.

London, November 9.—An American communique reports:

Crossing the Meuse, south of Stenay, we captured Moucat. We pushed through Woevre forest and captured Jametz, Soupply and Removille. South of Madonvillers we have captured Motrey, Thomoy and Manhoules, all of which were vigorously defended.

On Outskirts Of Mons

London, November 10.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's Sunday morning communique reports:

Our advanced troops are in contact with the retreating enemy on the whole front. We have occupied Bertinmont on the southern outskirts of Mons. Farther north we are approaching Leuze and have captured Renais.

A British Belgian communique reports:

The Belgians occupy the western bank of the Ghent-Terouwen canal from the Dutch frontier to Ghent station. The French have occupied Meldon heights and further east, the northern part of Meersch. The British have occupied the southern part of Meersch.

Meuse Is Crossed

London, November 9.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters, telegraphing on Friday evening, reports:

The French have covered between seven and ten miles since dawn today, pursuing the enemy. Fighting occurred this morning in the streets of the suburb of Sedan west of the Meuse. The Germans eventually retired to the east bank of the river leaving a number of prisoners in our hands. All the remaining bridges across the Meuse have been blown up. The French are now hardly anywhere more than a single day's march from the frontier.

Paris, November 9.—The French Saturday evening communique reports:

We have advanced fifteen kilometers at certain points, capturing prisoners and guns and a considerable quantity of material including several railway trains. Our cavalry have crossed the Belgian frontier and are hustling the enemy rear-guards. We have occupied Glageon, four miles from Hirson, Anot and St. Michel, and are pursuing the enemy beyond those places to the general line of Momigniers, the northern edge of St. Michel Forest, Macquenoise and Poyre-Philippe.

Further east, after forcing the crossing of the Thau and the Aube, we carried the plateau further north notwithstanding the enemy's resistance. We have advanced considerably beyond Signy-le-Petit and have reached the railway from Mesieres to Hirson. We have surrounded Mesieres and have crossed the Meuse further east.

Saturday afternoon's French communique reports:

Today our troops resumed their advance along the whole line.

An American communique reports:

North and South of Damvillers, our advance continues successfully but is meeting with strong machine-gun resistance.

GERMAN ARTERY SEVERED

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, November 9.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—General Peyton C. March, Chief of the General Staff, in his weekly statement to newspaper men today, said that the British capture of Maubeuge marked the severance of the last German artery to that sector of the Western front and will make it impossible for the enemy to shift his forces to meet a new attack. Summarizing the Allied success since the inauguration of the forward movement, General March pointed out that the Germans have been driven 64 miles further from Paris and the territory they occupied in France reduced from 10,000 square miles to less than 2,500. The First American Army under General Pershing had advanced thirty miles in the last eight days.

ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME

FOR SERVANS IN BOSNIA

Austro-Hungarians Joining Allied Army In Triumphal Progress Through Country

(French Wireless)

Lyon, November 10.—The Serbian troops met with an enthusiastic welcome in Bosnia and the Banat. Many soldiers of the old Austro-Hungarian army are joining the Serbian army, which has occupied Podgorica, in Montenegro.

Lyon, November 9.—The advance of the Serbian troops in Hungary continues. On the Danube, between Buda and Semlin, and on the Save at Semlin and Mitrovica, they have gained a footing on the northern bank.

In Bosnia the Servians at Sarajevo have proclaimed the union of Bosnia with Serbia and Jugoslavia.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 8.—A Serbian communique reports:

Our troops have entered Toldava, Semlin and Mitrovica. They have also been welcomed in Visegrad. The unity of Bosnia with Serbia and Jugoslavia has been proclaimed.

Paris, November 8.—A French Eastern communique reports:

On the Danube, between Bazias and Semlin, and on the Save, between Semlin and Mitrovica, the Servians broke down the German resistance and crossed to the northern banks of these rivers and continued to pursue the Germans northwards.

The Servians have reached Visegrad in Bosnia and are marching upon Sarajevo at the request of the Jugoslav Government.

Amsterdam, November 9.—The

Weekend Zeitung states that the Croatian National Council at Agram has resolved to unite with Serbia.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

DECLARED FOR POLAND

Workers To Have Principal Control, Is Manifesto Issued By Cabinet

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, November 8.—A message from Warsaw states that the Polish Cabinet has issued a manifesto, stating that the interests of privileged classes must give way to the will of the country. Therefore a National Government will be formed forthwith, mainly consisting of representatives of the workers.

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## Chinese Plan Activities In War Work Campaign

Representatives Of Local Organizations Meet To Discuss Co-operation; Receipts Swealed First Day

Mobilization of forces for a comprehensive campaign among the Chinese community, the launching of plans for an entertainment and showing of new Allied war films and the receipt of a flood of cheque-bearing replies to the circulars sent out were the principal points yesterday in the first day of the United War Work Campaign here.

Exact figures on the receipts for the day were not available last night but the returns at headquarters alone were \$2,210 while pledges of \$3,000 additional and one gift of \$4,500 were recorded.

Yesterday noon at the Carlton Consul-General Sammons presided over a meeting of about 35 campaign officials and representative citizens and a program of brief rapid-fire talks ensued wherein were stated the hopes and plans of individuals and various organizations interested in the drive. Mr. Chu Pao-an, chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, stated that that organization would subscribe an additional \$3,000, bringing its total up to \$7,000, and Mr. H. E. Gilson announced that the American Club would take a \$1,000 promotion package. Mr. V. Grosse, Russian Consul-General, pledged the support of the Russian community.

The gift of \$4,500, which was announced by Mr. Sammons, was made by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Clark, of New York, who are passing through Shanghai.

"I feel that it is merely my duty," Mr. Clark said in making the donation. "If I were at home I should surely do it and there is no reason why I should not do it simply because I am out here."

The idea of an entertainment to be held at one of the local theaters was discussed. It was stated that there is at present available in Shanghai a collection of entirely new and especially fine American and Allied war films of official release and it is the plan to make these the main feature of the affair. The films are issued by the Committee on Public Information and are brought here by Mr. W. D. Hart, of the Film Division of that body. The following committee was named to arrange the entertainment: Mr. A. R. Hager, Mr. J. B. Powell, Mr.

### WILSON ENDORSES DRIVE

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, November 10.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—President Wilson today endorsed the United War Work Campaign for the week of November 11 to 18 to raise \$170,000,000 to expend in relief work among American soldiers and sailors by seven leading organizations of the United States, the Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., National Catholic War Council, Jewish Welfare Board, American Library Association, War Camp Community Service and Salvation Army.

Carl Crow, Mr. W. D. Hart, Mr. E. P. Graham-Barrow and Mrs. Connell.

While the aforementioned meeting was in progress another was being attended down stairs at the Carlton by representatives of eight local Chinese organizations to formulate a program for putting the campaign afoot in the Chinese community.

The organizations represented were the Shanghai Bankers' Association, World's Chinese Students' Federation, Young Women's Christian Association, Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Returned Students' Club, Society for Constructive Endeavor, Y.M.C.A. and Kiangsu Educational Association. Speeches were made by each of the representatives, the principal address being made by Mr. David Yui who suggested a mass meeting to which prominent Chinese business and professional men and educators should be invited. The idea was adopted and a representative committee named which will meet at the Y.M.C.A. at 11 a.m. today.

A program of activity among the Chinese girls' schools throughout the city was announced by Miss Sawyer, of the Y.W.C.A. Telegrams from other places indicate that the campaign is getting under way throughout the East. Nanchang and Chefoo report progress and a cable to headquarters from Tokyo states that it is hoped to raise over \$100,000 there. Japanese business men having expressed the belief that they can raise that amount alone.

## Mesopotamia Army Gets Congratulations

(Reuters Agency War Service)

London, November 8.—The Press Bureau announces that Mr. E. S. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, has telegraphed to General Marshall, as follows:

"I congratulate you and the army under your command on your signal victory. The war in Mesopotamia has been a war of liberation. Its history is one of ceaseless determination, patient preparation, dash, and success and of persistence which reverses could not affect. The triumph of General Maude's armies has been continued under your leadership and your final success is a fitting climax to the campaign which have culminated in the rescue of Iraq from the now totally defeated Turk. Officers and men of the Indian army have taken a memorable part in these great achievements."

## Cotton Workers To Vote On Strike

(Reuters Agency War Service)

London, November 8.—The Cotton Spinners and Cardroom Workers Amalgamation has decided to hold a ballot among its hundred thousand members on the question of declaring a strike owing to the employers' refusal to grant a forty percent increase of wages. The employers offered an advance of twenty percent.

The manufacturers have refused a fifty percent advance of wages. The Men's Federation will submit their claim to the Committee on Production.

## THANKSGIVING SERVICES TO BE HELD IN ENGLAND

Churches Urged To Be Open Continuously In Preparation


(Reuters Agency War Service)

London, November 8.—The Archbishop of Canterbury and leaders of Nonconformists have issued a notice to the clergy suggesting that churches be kept open continuously in preparation for the holding of immediate thanksgiving services when peace is concluded.

## Republic Of Galicia Declared In Cracow

(American Service To Reuters)

Washington, November 10.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—A press despatch from Amsterdam says that a message from Cracow announced the formation of a republic under the presidency of Deputy Daszynski.



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## BOLSHEV KI CAUSE MUTINY AT TOM K

Reaction In Favor Of Bolsheviki Is Noticeable In Trans-Baikal Region

(Reuters Pacific Service)

Harbin, November 10.—A despatch from Tomsk states that a mutiny occurred among the soldiers of the garrison as the result of Bolshevik propaganda and that the mutineers were joined by workmen. The mutiny was crushed by officer detachments and militia. Three hundred rebels were condemned to be shot. Casualties among the Government troops were four officers and two militiamen.

Information from Irkutsk states that a considerable reaction in favor of Bolshevism is noticeable amongst the agents of the Trans-Baikal railway and workmen in the factories.

A train conveying Bolshevik prisoners from the front in Western Siberia arrived here last night. The prisoners are being taken to Vladivostok, where they will be quartered in barracks on Russian Island.

Vladivostok, November 11.—A telegram received here from Omsk states that the Archangel Government has apprised the All-Russian Government at Omsk that it recognizes the supreme authority of the latter and is ready to obey its mandates until the convocation of the Constituent Assembly.

A wave of refugees from Russia is flowing into Vladivostok, which is already congested owing to the presence of the foreign military and economic missions and troops. The refugees are arriving in a state of the greatest destitution and are finding temporary accommodation in railway cars. They are being fed by the American Red Cross.

## ITALIAN KING VISITS TRENTE

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Rome, November 8.—King Emmanuel has visited Trento, where he received an ovation.

## PASSPORT PHOTO

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## From The Chinese Press

The Peking Government will despatch a telegram to King Albert, of Belgium, congratulating him upon the restoration of his country and delegate a special envoy to congratulate the Belgian Minister to Peking. A day will be set aside for a flag day in Peking to celebrate the occasion. A 10-day procession was arranged to be held yesterday in Tientsin to celebrate the Allied victory.

Both the Chinese Government and Baron G. Hayashi, the retiring Japanese Minister, have publicly denied that the mission of General Hsu Shu-cheng to Japan was for any other purpose than to represent China at the Autumn maneuvers.

General Yen Shih-an, the Military Governor of Shanai, was the first to endorse President Hsu's proposal to divide the military and civil administrations in the provinces. He asked for the im-

mediate appointment of a Civil Governor for Shanai in order to show the other provinces that he meant what he said. Mr. Hsu, in appointing Mr. Shen Ming-ang, the brother of the Shanghai Mayor, to the new office, said that General Yen was a model Tsuchun.

## FRENCH LOAN FIGURES

The sum of Frs. 330,500 was added to the French Victory Loan yesterday during the short banking hours. The total now stands at Frs. 33,935,500. The detailed figures of the campaign at the various banks yesterday noon were:

	France
Banque de l'Indo-Chine	22,500,000
Banque Industrielle de Chine	5,610,000
Banque Russo-Asiatique	4,322,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	1,024,000
Bank of China	123,000
Total	33,935,500

## Wedding

Hoh-Chuck

A wedding of considerable interest to both the Chinese and foreign communities took place last evening at 8 o'clock in the home of Mr. S. C. Lin, manager of the Hanyehping Company, when Mr. C. G. Hoh, physical director of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., and Miss Mary Akwai Chuck, of Honolulu, were married. The bride is the daughter of a prominent Honolulu business man and government employee. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. P. N. Tsu of the Church of Our Savior and was followed by a reception at the Y.M.C.A. which was attended by many friends.



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## HOOVER SENT TO EUROPE TO MAKE RELIEF PLANS

America To Organise Supply Of Food To Liberated Areas

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, November 10.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—Mr. Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator, has been delegated by the Government to take charge of the organization of measures for food relief for the liberated peoples of Europe and to proceed at once to Europe as the Government's special representative for the determination of measures of relief in co-operation with various governments concerned. As the first measure in assisting Belgium, it is necessary to increase immediately the volume of foodstuffs formerly supplied to order to rehabilitate physically the undernourished population.

The Belgian Relief Commission during the last four years has sent to 10,000,000 people in the occupied areas over six hundred cargoes of food, comprising 120,000,000 bushels of breadstuffs, besides 20,000,000 garments, the whole representing an expenditure of nearly \$600,000,000. The support of the commission came from the Belgian, British, French and American Governments, together with public charity. In addition to this \$35,000,000 worth of native production was financed internally in Belgium by the Relief Commission. The second purpose of Mr. Hoover's mission is to organize and determine the need of foodstuffs for the liberated populations of Southern Europe, the Czechoslovaks, Jugos-Slavs, Servians, Rumanians and others.

(French Wireless)

Washington, November 9.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—Food Administrator Herbert C. Hoover is soon to go to Europe to direct preparations for feeding the people of redeemed France and Belgium and to aid in preventing starvation in Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey.

## American Crops In 1918 Show Heavy Increase

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, November 9.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The summary of the crop report for 1918 says that the rice crop is 75 percent greater than last year. Other crop increases follow: beans, 20 percent; onions, 9 percent; cabbage, 18 percent; apples, 11 percent; sugar beets, 10 percent; sugar cane, 25 percent.

The tobacco crop was 70,000,000 pounds more than last year, which itself set a record.

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# Castlewood Wins St. Leger, Other Veterans Show Well

## Winner Of Spring Derby Handly Takes Classic Event On First Day's Racing

Castlewood, Beaconsfield, The Oriole and Castlefield, all veterans handily won their races yesterday in the first day's program of the Shanghai Race Club Annual Autumn meeting, the qualifying for the Champions. None of the ponies were hard pressed for honors, Castlewood taking the Shanghai St. Leger despite ten extra pounds, Beaconsfield leading Black Diamond by three lengths in the Fah Wah Stakes, Castlefield beating Silver Streak by the same distance in the Criterion Stakes and The Oriole taking the Autumn Cup from Daintysand by two lengths.

Castlewood showed the best of the quartet. The winner of the Spring Derby, with Mr. Vida up, took the day's classic without difficulty, two lengths ahead of Pennyfield. The other ponies were lengths behind. Mr. Vida held his pony running easily until three quarters of a mile from the finish when he took the lead, maintaining it to the wire. Pennyfield challenged in the stretch but Castlewood was too strong.

Four of the ten races went to dark horses and the dividends were big. When Coronet Dahlia won the first race of the day from a field of 26 starters, including the well-known favorite, Triumph, holders of the Coronet Dahlia win tickets collected \$171.90.

There was nothing startling until the Subscription Griffin Stakes. Scala won and paid \$148.40. Rushlight won the Edipse Stakes, paying \$48.90, and Mr. Poulsen came home on Liberty Bond in the last race of the afternoon a short head of Doo Bee. The short head made \$80.90 possible for the holders of the Liberty Bond tickets.

Frank Vida was the leading jockey with three firsts, a second and a third in six starts. Mr. John Johnstone rode to two seconds and two thirds.

A cool north wind went against the ponies in the stretch but it was not bothersome. The course was heavy and the times correspondingly slow.

There were but two close races, the first and the last, but Spotted-sand's victory in the third came after a battle in the straight with four other ponies. The great race was staged in the Maiden Stakes event. Spotted-sand, Baby Polly, Rydand, third place winner, Sailor Boy and Whitehaven tore by the main stand abreast. The first named three pulled away when Spotted-sand started the final dash. Mr. Vida's mount winning by two lengths from Baby Polly. Rydand pulling in for third money a length behind Baby Polly.

The first race brought out one of the largest fields in racing history here. Twenty-six starters were sent away and the ponies getting the jump had a tremendous advantage. Mr. Ezra, on the favorite Triumph, made great bid for the victory but failed by a half a length to Coronet Dahlia. Niblick was third, a neck behind Triumph.

Liberty Bond's margin of victory in the final race was a short head and Doo Bee's second place came by the same margin over Battersea.

The summary:  
1.—The Maloo Plate.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For China ponies. Entrance, Tls. 5.—Half a mile.

Mr. Paul's grey Coronet Dahlia, Mr. C. R. Burkill, 153-1. Mr. Ezra's grey Triumph, Mr. Ezra, 152-2. Robson's grey Niblick, Mr. Dalgleish, 158-3.

Also ran: Escapade Chief (Mr. Gray), Revenge (Mr. Commons), Sandalwood (Mr. Brun), The Swallow (Mr. Hill), Gas Bag (Mr. Crockam), Modesty (Mr. Deutzer), Black Jester (Mr. Law), Sir Lamerook (Mr. Heard), Swanee (Mr. Whitmore), Homefield (Mr. Stewart), Leonfield (Mr. Morris), Rockwood (Mr. Rowe), Kowloon (Mr. Willeumier), Wild Night (Mr. Sloop), La Vesle late Eilat (Mr. Moller), Bixshote (Mr. Springfield), Merryand (Mr. Vida), The Doan (Mr. Lanning), Golden Fly (Mr. Schoch), Loofield (Mr. Poulsen), Maybe (Mr. Reid), Anglodane (Mr. Broad Sorenson), Possum (Mr. Peacock).

Won by half length; a neck.—Time: 1:02 2/5. Pari-mutuel, for win, \$171.90; or place, first \$49.30, second \$6.60, third \$21.40.

Members' sweep, first 479, second 337, third 579. Unplaced—495, 91, 25, 560, 486, 482, 22, 208, 570, 429, 108, 369, 492, 406, 94, 50, 531, 316, 563, 593, 88, 194 and 126.

2.—The Criterion Stakes.—Value, Tls. 400. Second pony, Tls. 150. Third pony, Tls. 100. For China ponies. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile.

Mr. Henry Morris' ches. Castlefield, Mr. Stewart, 155-1. John Peel's grey Silver Streak, Mr. Johnstone, 152-2. Suttler's grey Greysand, Mr. Vida, 158-3.

Also ran: Blazon (Mr. Willeumier), Grey Goose (Mr. Hill), Fairlight (Mr. Moller), Spazeth (Mr. Schoch), Modesty Dahlia (Mr. C. R.

Mr. Dalgleish, 152-3. Durgor's brown Lagoon, Mr. C. R. Burkill, 155-3.

Also ran: Squeeze Play (Mr. Sloop), White Bay (Mr. Moller), Doughty (Mr. Commons), The Flycatcher (Mr. Hill), Liamore (Mr. Springfield), Bonanza (Mr. Heard), Anam (Mr. Gray), Bianka-borghe (Mr. Siffert), Rimlin (Mr. Poulsen), Cereased (Mr. Lanning), Legaway (Mr. Broad Sorenson), Monno (Mr. Brun), Success (Mr. Ezra), Dun Duke (Mr. Reid), Bythe (Mr. Steward), Gloom (Mr. Johnstone).

Won by three lengths; three lengths.—Time: 1:36 3/5. Pari-mutuel, for win, \$148.40; or place, first \$45.50, second \$5.50, third \$14.20.

Members' sweep, first 118, second 72, third 160. Unplaced—441, 22, 217, 238, 641, 449 and 47.

3.—The Maiden Stakes.—Value, Tls. 500. Second pony, Tls. 200. Third pony, Tls. 100. For China ponies being bona fide Griffins of this meeting. Entrance, Tls. 5.—Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Suttler's spot. Spotted-sand, Mr. Vida, 155-1. B. D. F. Beth's skew, Baby Polly, Mr. Reid, 155-2.

Messrs. Stephen and Burkill's grey Rydand, Mr. Willeumier, 152-3. Also ran: Whitehaven (Mr. Commons), Sailor Boy (Mr. Springfield), Big Ben (Mr. Hill), Briggs (Mr. Dalgleish), Mauna Kea (Mr. Lanning), Glenwood (Mr. Ezra), Portobello (Mr. Cameron), Armistice (Mr. Crockam).

Won by two lengths; one length.—Time: 1:36 2/5. Pari-mutuel, for win, \$14.80; or place, \$6.60, \$4.20 and \$15.30.

Members' sweep, first 99; second 592, third 251. Unplaced—268, 297, 612, 230, 434, 599, 28 and 227.

4.—The Fah Wah Stakes.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For all China ponies. Bona fide Griffins of this meeting allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a half.

Mr. Henry Morris' bay Beaconsfield, Mr. Stewart, 158-1. John Peel's black Black Diamond, Mr. Johnstone, 154-2.

Also ran: Formosa Chief (Mr. Rowe), The Bullfinch (Mr. Hill), The Capercaille (Mr. Arnold), Sans Peur (Mr. Commons), Shirey (Mr. Dalgleish), Persianlight (Mr. Moller), Mush (Mr. Lanning), Rosewood (Mr. Ezra), Winsome Dahlia (Mr. Morris), Kronborg (Mr. Crockam).

Won by 3 lengths; five lengths.—Time: 2:23 1/5. Pari-mutuel, for win, \$17.20; or place, \$7.50, \$7.60 and \$21.60.

Members' sweep, first 94, second 386 third 625. Unplaced—326, 334, 745, 572, 410, 334, 13, 771, 411 and 761.

5.—The Subscription Griffin Stakes.—Value, Tls. 250. Second pony, Tls. 100. Third pony, Tls. 75. For subscription Griffins of this meeting. Ponies not qualified unless they remain the property of the original owner or owners. Entrance, Tls. 5.—Three quarters of a mile.

Scala, Mr. Crockam, 158-1. Mr. G. D. Coutts' br. Battersea, Mr. Dalgleish, 152-2.

Also ran: Escapade Chief (Mr. Gray), Revenge (Mr. Commons), Sandalwood (Mr. Brun), The Swallow (Mr. Hill), Gas Bag (Mr. Crockam), Modesty (Mr. Deutzer), Black Jester (Mr. Law), Sir Lamerook (Mr. Heard), Swanee (Mr. Whitmore), Homefield (Mr. Stewart), Leonfield (Mr. Morris), Rockwood (Mr. Rowe), Kowloon (Mr. Willeumier), Wild Night (Mr. Sloop), La Vesle late Eilat (Mr. Moller), Bixshote (Mr. Springfield), Merryand (Mr. Vida), The Doan (Mr. Lanning), Golden Fly (Mr. Schoch), Loofield (Mr. Poulsen), Maybe (Mr. Reid), Anglodane (Mr. Broad Sorenson), Possum (Mr. Peacock).

Won by half length; a neck.—Time: 1:02 2/5. Pari-mutuel, for win, \$171.90; or place, first \$49.30, second \$6.60, third \$21.40.

Members' sweep, first 479, second 337, third 579. Unplaced—495, 91, 25, 560, 486, 482, 22, 208, 570, 429, 108, 369, 492, 406, 94, 50, 531, 316, 563, 593, 88, 194 and 126.

2.—The Criterion Stakes.—Value, Tls. 400. Second pony, Tls. 150. Third pony, Tls. 100. For China ponies. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile.

Mr. Henry Morris' ches. Castlefield, Mr. Stewart, 155-1. John Peel's grey Silver Streak, Mr. Johnstone, 152-2. Suttler's grey Greysand, Mr. Vida, 158-3.

Also ran: Blazon (Mr. Willeumier), Grey Goose (Mr. Hill), Fairlight (Mr. Moller), Spazeth (Mr. Schoch), Modesty Dahlia (Mr. C. R.

Rowe), Medina-Sidonia (Mr. Gray), Domino (Mr. John Johnstone), Rochester (Mr. Springfield), Over There (Mr. Burkill), Darra (Mr. Dalgleish), Battledplane (Mr. Commons), Jomaborg (Mr. Crockam).

Won by two lengths; one length and a half. Time 2:47. Pari-mutuel, for win, \$7.30; or place, first \$4.20, second \$15.10, third \$9.90.

Members' sweep, first 637, second 584, third 560. Unplaced—54, 199, 320, 615, 557, 249, 165, 561, 557, 483 and 37.

6.—The Whampoo Stakes.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For China ponies being bona fide Griffins of this meeting. Winners of a race 5 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a half.

Mr. Suttler's grey Ironsard, Mr. Frank Vida, 158-1. St. Paul's chesnut Day-break Dahlia, Mr. C. R. Burkill, 155-2.

Also ran: Kennebec (Mr. Heard), Palling Chief (Mr. Ezra), Sailor Boy (Mr. Springfield), Winterlight (Mr. Moller).

Won by air length; one length. Time—3:26 3/5. Pari-mutuel, for win, \$6.60; or place, \$5.50, \$3.80 and \$4.20.

Members' sweep, first 387, second 282, third 208. Unplaced—526, 641, 565, 437, 297 and 446.

10.—The Kalgan Plate.—Value, Tls. 250. Second pony, Tls. 100. Third pony, Tls. 75. For subscription Griffins of this meeting. Ponies not qualified unless they remain the property of the original owner or owners. Winner of Subscription Griffin Stakes 7 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile.

Mr. Hah's black Liberty Bond, Mr. Poulsen, 159-1. Medley's grey Doo Bee, Mr. Hill, 158-2.

Also ran: Trooper (Mr. Crockam), Tajon (Mr. Sloop), Senesee (Mr. Heard), Glad Eye (Mr. Springfield), Putting Green (Mr. Schoch), Jews Harp (Mr. John Johnstone), St. Michel (Mr. Moller), Santa Claus (Mr. Rowe), Brooksand (Mr. Frank Vida), Bhim (Mr. Ezra), Century Dahlia (Mr. C. R. Burkill), Gold Brick (Mr. Gray), Fourspot (Mr. Whitmore).

Won by short head, short head.—Time 2:16 2/5. Pari-mutuel, for win, \$80.90; or place, \$24.20, \$19 and \$9.60.

Members' sweep, first 115, second 322, third 158. Unplaced—404, 110, 624, 552, 742, 14, 204, 670, 754, 758, 17, 826 and 321.

Officials: Chairman, Mr. W. S. Jackson; Judge, Mr. A. D. Bell; Assistant Judge, Mr. G. H. Potts; Stewards in Charge of Scales, Messrs. W. S. Jackson and A. W. Burkill; Stewards in Charge of Telegraphs and Numbers, Messrs. John Johnstone and A. G. Stephen; Stewards in Charge of Pari-mutuels, Messrs. H. H. Read and G. D. Coutts; Starters, K. J. McEuen and W. B. O. Middleton; Timekeeper, W. G. Fric; Handicapper, T. A. Clark; Clerk of Course, S. W. Pratt; Secretary, Mr. A. W. Olsen.

Today's Races  
1.—The Northern Cup.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For China Ponies. Winners of a race at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. Non-

starters at this meeting 7 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5.—Three-quarters of a mile.

2.—The China Cup.—Value, Tls. \$300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For China Ponies, being bona fide Griffins of this meeting. Winners 5 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

3.—The Shanghai Stakes.—Value, Tls. 500. Second pony, Tls. 200. Third pony, Tls. 100. For China Ponies. Ponies that have started at this Meeting and not won a race allowed 5 lbs. Bona fide Griffins of this Meeting allowed 7 lbs. Allowances not accumulative. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a half.

4.—The Pagoda Cup.—Value, Tls. 250. Second pony, Tls. 100. Third pony, Tls. 75. For Subscription Griffins of this Meeting. Ponies not qualified unless they remain the property of the original owner or owners. Winners 7 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

5.—The Liama Mian Stakes.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For all China Ponies. Ponies that have started at this Meeting and not won a race allowed 7 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—Two miles.

6.—The Rubicon Plate.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For China Ponies being bona fide Griffins of this Meeting. Winners of a race 7 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

7.—The Racing Stakes.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For China Ponies that have never been raced previous to January 1, 1918, and that have started at this Meeting. Winners at this or any other Meeting, 5 lbs. extra. Ponies that have never been placed allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

8.—The Syce Stakes.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For China Ponies, being bona fide Griffins of this Meeting. Winners of a race 7 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

9.—The Sycamore Plate.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For all China Ponies. Winners at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced Ponies at this meeting allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

10.—The Monroffan Plate.—Value, Tls. 250. Second pony, Tls. 100. Third pony, Tls. 75. For Subscription Griffins of this meeting. Ponies not qualified unless they remain the property of the original owner or owners. Winners 7 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5.—Seven furlongs.

11.—The Sycamore Plate.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For all China Ponies. Winners at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced Ponies at this meeting allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

12.—The Sycamore Plate.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For all China Ponies. Winners at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced Ponies at this meeting allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

13.—The Sycamore Plate.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For all China Ponies. Winners at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced Ponies at this meeting allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

14.—The Sycamore Plate.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For all China Ponies. Winners at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced Ponies at this meeting allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

15.—The Sycamore Plate.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For all China Ponies. Winners at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced Ponies at this meeting allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

16.—The Sycamore Plate.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For all China Ponies. Winners at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced Ponies at this meeting allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

17.—The Sycamore Plate.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For all China Ponies. Winners at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced Ponies at this meeting allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

18.—The Sycamore Plate.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For all China Ponies. Winners at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced Ponies at this meeting allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

19.—The Sycamore Plate.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For all China Ponies. Winners at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced Ponies at this meeting allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

20.—The Sycamore Plate.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For all China Ponies. Winners at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced Ponies at this meeting allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

21.—The Sycamore Plate.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For all China Ponies. Winners at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced Ponies at this meeting allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

22.—The Sycamore Plate.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For all China Ponies. Winners at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced Ponies at this meeting allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

23.—The Sycamore Plate.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For all China Ponies. Winners at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced Ponies at this meeting allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

24.—The Sycamore Plate.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For all China Ponies. Winners at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced Ponies at this meeting allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

25.—The Sycamore Plate.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For all China Ponies. Winners at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced Ponies at this meeting allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

26.—The Sycamore Plate.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For all China Ponies. Winners at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced Ponies at this meeting allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

27.—The Sycamore Plate.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For all China Ponies. Winners at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced Ponies at this meeting allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

28.—The Sycamore Plate.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For all China Ponies. Winners at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced Ponies at this meeting allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

29.—The Sycamore Plate.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For all China Ponies. Winners at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced Ponies at this meeting allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

30.—The Sycamore Plate.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For all China Ponies. Winners at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced Ponies at this meeting allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

31.—The Sycamore Plate.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For all China Ponies. Winners at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced Ponies at this meeting allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

32.—The Sycamore Plate.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For all China Ponies. Winners at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced Ponies at this meeting allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

33.—The Sycamore Plate.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For all China Ponies. Winners at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced Ponies at this meeting allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

34.—The Sycamore Plate.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For all China Ponies. Winners at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced Ponies at this meeting allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

35.—The Sycamore Plate.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For all China Ponies. Winners at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced Ponies at this meeting allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

36.—The Sycamore Plate.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For all China Ponies. Winners at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced Ponies at this meeting allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

37.—The Sycamore Plate.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For all China Ponies. Winners at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced Ponies at this meeting allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

38.—The Sycamore Plate.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For all China Ponies. Winners at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced Ponies at this meeting allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

39.—The Sycamore Plate.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For all China Ponies. Winners at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced Ponies at this meeting allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

40.—The Sycamore Plate.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For all China Ponies. Winners at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced Ponies at this meeting allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

41.—The Sycamore Plate.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For all China Ponies. Winners at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced Ponies at this meeting allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

42.—The Sycamore Plate.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For all China Ponies. Winners at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced Ponies at this meeting allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

43.—The Sycamore Plate.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For all China Ponies. Winners at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced Ponies at this meeting allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

44.—The Sycamore Plate.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For all China Ponies. Winners at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced Ponies at this meeting allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

45.—The Sycamore Plate.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For all China Ponies. Winners at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced Ponies at this meeting allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

46.—The Sycamore Plate.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For all China Ponies. Winners at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced Ponies at this meeting allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

47.—The Sycamore Plate.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For all China Ponies. Winners at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced Ponies at this meeting allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

48.—The Sycamore Plate.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For all China Ponies. Winners at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced Ponies at this meeting allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

49.—The Sycamore Plate.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For all China Ponies. Winners at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced Ponies at this meeting allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

50.—The Sycamore Plate.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For all China Ponies. Winners at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced Ponies at this meeting allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

51.—The Sycamore Plate.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For all China Ponies. Winners at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced Ponies at this meeting allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

52.—The Sycamore Plate.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For all China Ponies. Winners at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced Ponies at this meeting allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

53.—The Sycamore Plate.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For all China Ponies. Winners at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced Ponies at this meeting allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.



## The China Press

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## THANKS

The late Mr. Ting Chin Tsai (丁敬生) and his family wish to express their heartfelt thanks to the many friends of the late Mr. Ting for their beautiful wreaths and sympathetic expressions of condolence.

20110

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 12, 1918

## Victory!

IN this moment of overwhelming, God-given victory, the final word coming after midnight, there is only time for these few brief thoughts:

The war ends with the German invaders defeated and driven from French soil in utter rout and panic, beaten at their own game.

The war ends with the German Idea of Life, Humanity, and Civilization destroyed forever.

The war ends with the death of Militarism. Somebody sprung the trap and Mephistopheles appeared on the stage and strutted his pompous stride and then somebody else pulled the string and Mephistopheles disappeared.

The war ends with the German Government appealing to the Government of the United States to interfere with those nations which the German Government foully attacked, for mercy, and basing the plea on "after a blockade of fifty months." What a tribute to the British navy!

The war ends with the British having fought their way back to fabled Mons, with the Americans in possession of historic Sedan, with the Italians in full occupation of their rightful, reconquered territory, with the Belgians, Serbians and Rumanians triumphant at the last, with proud and gallant, never-to-be-outfought France in full assurance of Alsace-Lorraine and much else.

And with the German nation in chains, fighting now at long-last to be free, and we hope, to be right and honest.

The war ends, finally, with the downfall of Autocracy, full brother to Militarism, both of whom have fully proved their menace and futility, and with our seeing at close hand "the Brotherhood of man, the Federation of the World."

## A Warning To Chinese Businessmen

CHINESE businessmen will do well to be warned in time against the pitfalls of a new German trade propaganda which has been launched within the last few days. Local Germans are busy now telling the Chinese that peace has come and that they are prepared to enter into contracts with the Chinese for early delivery of goods at lower prices than it is yet possible for Allied goods to quote, and that this being the case, the Chinese will be well advised to cancel their contracts where possible and to refrain from entering upon others.

This, of course, is plain buncombe but the Chinese have been swallowing German lies for so long that there is a possibility it has become chronic with them. The truth is that for at least a year and probably for a much longer period of time the Germans will not be able to deliver goods in China. In the first place, Germany is going to be occupied by Allied troops. Probably her ports, forts, railways and industrial cities will be garrisoned by the Allies.

Also it is practically assured that the German merchant fleet and the German navy will be commanded by the victorious Allies. So that if Germany by some miracle should prove able to resume manufacturing in the near future she would have no ships in which to send her goods abroad. But she won't be able to launch on a new industrial career immediately, nor for some time to come. She has first to undergo political reorganization and she then will have to try to make some arrangement with the Allies by which they will let her have raw material, for the Allies have practically all that is available.

Again, several months must elapse before a peace conference can be assembled and after it meets many more months will be required by the delegates in arriving at their decisions. And all of these decisions will be made by the Allies! They may even decide that Germany shall have no foreign trade at all for a fixed period of time—this in part punishment for Germany's crimes. This is no time for Chinese businessmen to begin trying to do business with the Germans. If they do they will find themselves left in the lurch and probably with ruin staring them in the face.

The Germans will not do business in China until the Allies permit them to do it. Anyway, we think it is about time the Chinese showed they are intelligent enough to distinguish between plain truth and plain lies.

## Von Hanneken Scandal Evokes Caustic Criticism

The following editorial appearing in the Peking and Tientsin Times relative to the attitude of the Chihli provincial officials towards von Hanneken, whose internment took place a few days ago, throws some interesting sidelights on enemy machinations in China and the protection accorded them by the highest officials in the land:

Tsao Jui, Civil Governor of Chihli, and Yang I-teh, Chihli Police Commissioner, are very anxious to convince the public that they are not pro-German. In interviews granted to the representatives of our morning contemporary both of them deny that they have any connections with, or any sympathy with the Germans. Such a statement was, of course, to be anticipated. One could hardly expect either official, seeing which way the wind is blowing, to declare that he had German sympathies. The question is, what importance is to be attached to their denials? Verbal denials alone fail to carry conviction, unless they are supported by deeds. Do their actions refute the charge that they have been obstructive, not to say hostile, to the Allies, and complacent, if not partial to the enemy?

A translation of the mimeographed version of Yang I-teh's interview with the Allied Consuls on October 5 has now been published locally, so that secrecy regarding its contents need no longer be observed. Before dealing with it we need only remark that enemy subjects were constantly being arrested in Manchuria and Mongolia, traveling on forged passports—Russian and Neutral. Investigations by the Allied authorities led to the belief that these passports were systematically manufactured in certain places in the ex-German Concession in Tientsin.

Inasmuch as the local Chinese authorities showed no disposition to punish the enemy subjects arrested with forged passports in their possession, or to discover the place of manufacture, the Italian, British, American and Russian Consuls decided that the time had come for vigorous action. They called upon Yang I-teh at 10 a.m. on October 5, and according to his version, asked him "to send detectives with us to some enemy subjects' residences under the Chinese jurisdiction to make a general search." Emphasis was laid upon the necessity of secrecy, and simultaneous action at each of the suspected residences. When one recalls that China is at war with Austria-Hungary and Germany, and that this was essentially a war measure, the request of the Consuls cannot be considered unreasonable. Yang I-teh, however, raised immediate objections to the Consuls' proposal. His first objection was that Colonel Ting was in Peking, and would not be back until next day. The search ought therefore to be postponed until his return. His second objection was that Chinese detectives were paid five hundred dollars for every case in which they could produce evidence, and fined if they failed to do so. His third objection was that people's (the enemy aliens) anger might be aroused, and that he might be held responsible if there were a quarrel with enemy subjects.

The Consuls stated that they would assume full responsibility for "exciting people's anger." Yang's fourth objection was that he could not search anyone's residence without instructions from his Government. His fifth objection was to the presence of foreigners at the proposed search. He proposed that Chinese "in the employment of your Municipal Councils go with us secretly and not in uniform." The obvious retort to this was that the presence of Chinese was necessary to determine what was incriminating evidence, the Chinese police not being in a position through their ignorance of foreign languages, to make an effective search. Then Yang I-teh said although he had "good reason to have for the final victory of the Allies" he was in a difficult position, and could not act.

The Consuls told him plainly, according to his own version of the interview, which is the only one we have seen, that it appeared that the Chinese Government's orders tended to protect enemy subjects, that they would report the matter to Peking, and then proceeded to recapitulate the various objections he had raised to co-operating with them. Yang I-teh expressed his approval of the proposal that the matter should be referred to Peking, and declared that if the Peking Government gave him instructions to co-operate with the Consuls he would do so. Otherwise he would leave his office rather than step.

The Delegate of the Ministry of the Interior and the representative of the British Legation, to Tientsin, on October 17, for details of which we have once more to rely upon Yang I-teh's statement. Let us hear in brief what he knew that the question had been referred to Peking, and that he could not but have assumed, therefore, that the visit of the Chinese Delegate and the Assistant Chinese Secretary of the British Legation was the outcome of that step. The Delegate of the Ministry of Interior handed Yang I-teh an order from the Ministry of which the following is a translation:

"In the interest of the public you should ascertain whether or not any of the resident enemy subjects have

been secretly intruding and search all the suspicious places from time to time. Foreigners have sent us reports on this matter, and such reports can be of great assistance. At the present time, the enemy subjects residing at Tientsin are numerous. It is quite possible that some of them are disregarding the public welfare in their conduct. Unless their residences and the places which they frequent be particularly inspected and searched, we cannot find the truth. The Chihli Police should therefore send chosen members together with the representatives of the Civil Governor to undertake jointly the task of searching the enemy residences in accordance with the promulgated regulations. After handing this document to Yang I-teh he communicated to him verbally the instructions of the Ministry to co-operate with the Foreign Consuls in the manner proposed. The instructions to the Police Commissioner to search enemy residences were precise. They emphasized the importance of information received from foreigners. The only point not specifically referred to was the presence of Allied representatives at the search. The verbal instructions of the Chinese Delegate, and the presence of an official of an Allied Legation who had come down from Peking in company with that Delegate, could have left Yang I-teh in no doubt as to what was required.

In consultation with the Civil Governor, however, he devised fresh objections. The order from the Ministry did not specifically refer to the co-operation of foreigners in the search (although it emphasized the value of their assistance), certain enemy residences could on no account be searched (it was never intended to search these particular places), the search if conducted with foreign aid at all, ought to be supervised not by Allied representatives, but by a Neutral (China's attitude to the Germans, of course, being one of neutrality), only the service of the foreign

police establishments should be present at the search (their knowledge of German, Dutch, and Russian being invaluable at such a time), and so on. It was quite clear that Yang I-teh and the Civil Governor were fully determined not to carry out the search in a manner that would prove effective, and the British Legation Representative, finding that his mission to Tientsin had been fruitless, returned to the capital.

That, in brief, is the story of the incident to which we have referred. We ask any impartial reader to say whether it can be pretended that the local officials "had no desire to shield any enemy subjects." We have not seen a copy of the "Regulations Governing Detectives" which Yang I-teh produced to the Consuls, but we simply refuse to believe that no search of enemy residences can be conducted without specific instructions from Peking. If that actually be the case, it is most disquieting. It means that if information were received that the Germans were in possession of some territories or that they intended to destroy Allied property, no search could be made unless Peking issued specific instructions to that effect, which might, as in the present instance, take twelve days to obtain. The search on the part of the Consuls, and the bombs but for forged passports, which potentially are quite as dangerous as bombs, as they are being used to enable enemy agents to get into Manchuria and Siberia to carry out whatever mischief they have in view. Their activities in these territories are certainly not in the interests of the Allies. Yet Yang I-teh with his boasted police experience of eighteen years seems to be able only to draw upon it, in emergencies, to concoct cock-and-bull objections to measures urgently required for the protection of Allied interests.

Tsao Jui and Yang I-teh say that they are not pro-German. We say that their actions are susceptible of no other interpretation. And we are content to leave it to the judgment of our readers which statement is nearer the truth.

## Tells Hopes Of Restored Russia

Tschaikovsky Says Germans Must First Be Expelled And Bolshevism Slain

Nicholas Tschaikovsky is one of the big figures in the Russian struggle for freedom in the last half century. He took part in the revolutionary movement of the early 70s, and has sometimes been called the "Father of the Russian Revolution."

By Arthur E. Coppling  
(New York Times)

Archangel, September 6.—"We do not call ourselves a ministry," said Nicholas Tschaikovsky today, "and I take no such title as Premier. Our designation is Sovereign Government of the Northern Kingdom of Russia, and instead of Ministers we style ourselves merely Directors of the various departments of the administration. For instance, in addition to being President of the Government, I am Director of Foreign Affairs."

We were in his private study, which opens into a spacious and lofty council chamber, where a long, narrow table had twenty chairs ranged about it. And one chair was raised and the ornate crimson table cover had a golden border and electric candelabra stood in a line of pens, inkpots, and stationery; for let the Government be ever so democratic little state touches are apt to its setting.

Yet perhaps I ought to mention as balancing facts that the table cloth was of inadequate length, the candelabra, however, were of the most modern type, and the Government House was badly disintegrated, and in the entrance hall I had found the housekeeper's chubby little infant toddling about in his nightshirt.

Tschaikovsky's first concern was to vindicate the local and authoritative position of his Government. "We are all representatives," he explained, "of these northern regions, having been duly elected by universal suffrage in September, 1917, to serve in the National Assembly, a constitutional body which, following upon its first and only meeting on Jan. 5, 1918, was suppressed by the Bolsheviks."

"In addition to being the chosen spokesmen of the electorate, we represent the aspirations and enjoy the undivided support and confidence of the Union for the Regeneration of Russia, a powerful political combination, embracing besides the party of which I am a member, the Labor, Popular, Socialist, and all other progressive parties in the country. That union, which has its headquarters in Moscow, and of which I happen to be Chairman, seeks as the principal items of its program to liberate the country from the Germans and to restore a United States of Great Russia. We are working here for that end."

Must Drive Out The Germans  
So far the President, whose 68 years have witness in his silver locks, had spoken with a new vigor and measured urbanity to which his purple skull cap and tumbler of tea before him seemed appropriate adjuncts, but in his next response the gray-haired veteran took fire. "I had asked for a statement of the Government's program plank in our platform," he cried with flashing eyes and an imperious wave of the arm, "is to drive the Germans away, knock out Bolshevism, and destroy the Brest-Litovsk treaty by force of arms."

My mind had been puzzled by the President's partial silence to one who had remained hazy in my memory, but in this revelation of purposeful personality the problem was solved. Behold his close facial resemblance

to the late Lord Strathcona, who also held sway in a northern region.

"Because that is the first plank in our platform," Tschaikovsky went on, "the first act of our Government was to urge the Allies to come over and help us—an appeal that happily was not made in vain. Then if you ask for the second item in our program, I would say—to open our arms to the Czech-Slovaks and the working men in Siberia, and to the Samara and Orenburg regional governments, for their aspirations are exactly the same as ours."

Referring to the local military establishment, as now affected by his Government's adoption of conscription of men between the ages of 21 and 26, I asked the President if he were satisfied with the results up to date.

"Yes," he replied, "the present position and prospects are all that I could wish."

The People Are With Him  
"And is your Government receiving the expected measure of popular support?"

Again the President readily replied in the affirmative, adding: "Nine-tenths of the people of Northern Russia are on the side of our Government. In Central Russia, no doubt, a somewhat larger minority would be temporarily hostile. Our great strength lies in the peasantry. The persons either intoxicated by the Bolshevik visions or contaminated by the Bolshevik methods are to be found mainly among the urban working classes, but the overwhelming majority of the country are in our favor. They are anxious to undo the harm done by Bolshevism."

"They want to see local self-government restored. They are alive to the necessity of re-establishing industry, commerce, and banking. They realize that Bolshevism has paralyzed production and destroyed trade, and that such a state of things, if suffered to continue, could result only in decay and death to both individual and nation."

Land Problem Is Difficult  
"One may assume," I asked, "that the land question represents a most difficult problem for your Government?"

"Yes, indeed," replied Tschaikovsky. We are trying to create a temporary situation, leaving the fundamental solution of this question to the full National Assembly. Here as in other connections the difficulty is that Bolshevism in its short rule has created a new order, or at any rate new facts, and these new facts, since they cannot be translated back into old facts, must be faced and accepted."

"In the case of some property the previous private owner will be dead or untraceable. Where that is so, one must inevitably resort to some degree to the principle of nationalization—an ideal which so far as its optional adoption is concerned we are inclined to relegate to indefinite future."

"Your Government is confronting these difficulties and alternatives in connection with Archangel industries?"

"Yes, and I may indicate that decisions have been come to in reference for instance to the lines of steamships plying between here and various ports—lines that were all taken over by the Bolsheviks. Where the former owners are adequately compensated with capital, staff, and labor,

these will be handed back to those former owners."

"In cases where we are not satisfied that the labor interests will be properly safeguarded or the public interests properly served, restoration to private ownership will be gradual."

"In still other cases where debts exist or public money has been put into the enterprise, the Government will retain control, either wholly or in part, compensation being paid where private ownership rights are questioned."

Question Of Timber Interests  
"What of the great timber interest of this part of the world?"

"The financial position of some of the companies, in consequence of disorganization and the long suspension of their activities, is, I am afraid, serious. The Government is trying to coalesce these timber companies into one big syndicate or trust, so that we shall be better able to assist them in creating new business. Note that we are not in the position of promulgating theories in the arena of mere speculation. We have to beat out actual solutions on the anvil of experience, of unprecedented experience."

"Will the Government safeguard the labor interests by fixing a minimum wage and limiting hours?"

"Not yet. Our efforts will be largely directed to encouraging and strengthening the trade unions as the mediums through which labor can best make its influence felt. The working people no longer approve the Bolshevik plan of suffering business to be run by a labor committee, because it is seen that that plan, if it begins with higher wages, soon ends in unemployment."

Co-operation As A Solution  
So we had come to a crucial question, which is of immediate interest for Russia and is of impending interest for the rest of the world—the crucial question of capital versus labor. How is Russia at the present time, and the rest of the world a little later, to adjust the imperious rival claims, to reconcile the deep-rooted antagonisms, of those two mutually dependent elements in the social fabric? And having regard to Tschaikovsky's European status as an exponent of the principles of co-operation, it will not be surprising that he turned to the possibility that in this connection will be found the key to unlock civilization's problem.

Having dealt with satisfaction on the multiplication and expansion during recent years of co-operative societies in Russia, the President said: "Note the importance of the co-operative movement in creating a form of capital which is at once different from private capital and State capital. You well know of the growing objection to dissipation of profits of co-operative societies in the form of little dividends, distributed among the members, it being preferred that the custom of the general public should be accepted and that the profits should go to swell the financial resources of the movement. Such new resources may properly be called public capital."

He went on to rejoice over the fact that, light generating light, the spread of co-operation in Russia had been accompanied by the establishment of educational facilities, not merely day classes for the young but evening classes for adults.

"And, by the by," I interjected, "is not true compulsory elementary education the foremost plank in your domestic platform?"

"Yes, but you must give us time," protested the President. "We have been in executive existence for only four weeks and amid the process of urgent matters we have been able to make up only the educational detail of reintroducing into the Archangel schools religious education, which the Bolsheviks had suppressed and prohibited."

"Has time sufficed for the establishment of any system of taxation?"

"No, but the other day, for the purposes of administration, we asked the local public for a loan of 10,000,000 rubles and already 8,000,000 have been subscribed. Then we are requesting the Allies to support us in asking from the public another 15,000,000."

"As to the form ultimately to be taken by the Russian State?"

"Personally," came the emphatic reply, "I am for a republic. Nevertheless, if a constitutional monarchy should be preferred I would bow, however reluctantly, to the will of the majority."

"May I ask if circumstances have enabled you to gain any previous experience of national administration?"

"During the Kerenky Government," the President replied, "I was able to discharge executive functions, more particularly by presiding over committees in the Ministries of Agriculture and Production, I was not actually asked to become a Minister, but it was understood that a portfolio would have been forthcoming had I not been averse to taking one."

Saw Bolshevism Coming  
"Is it indiscreet to ask what was the ground of your objection?"

"I could see the approach of the rising tide of anarchy, in which I did not wish to become involved."

"You foresaw the Bolshevik regime?"

"Yes, I saw from the historical standpoint that pending social cataclysm. It was apparent in those days that the Bolshevik wave had to rise, engulfing everything. But it has long since attained its maximum volume and is now rapidly receding to extinction."

"The end is in sight. Quiet waters are visible ahead, and I am absolutely confident that before my country there lies a future of honorable independence and happy prosperity."

"And when that time arrives?"

"I could not but remark on rising to take my departure, 'you will be able to recapture from England in the interests of Russia's Government a woman administrator of no mean capacity.'"

"Not my daughter," explained Mr. Tschaikovsky with a smiling shake of the head, "as I fear that it will not be so easy to interrupt Dr. Barbara's London County Council work and her other public efforts on behalf of our tiny Allies."

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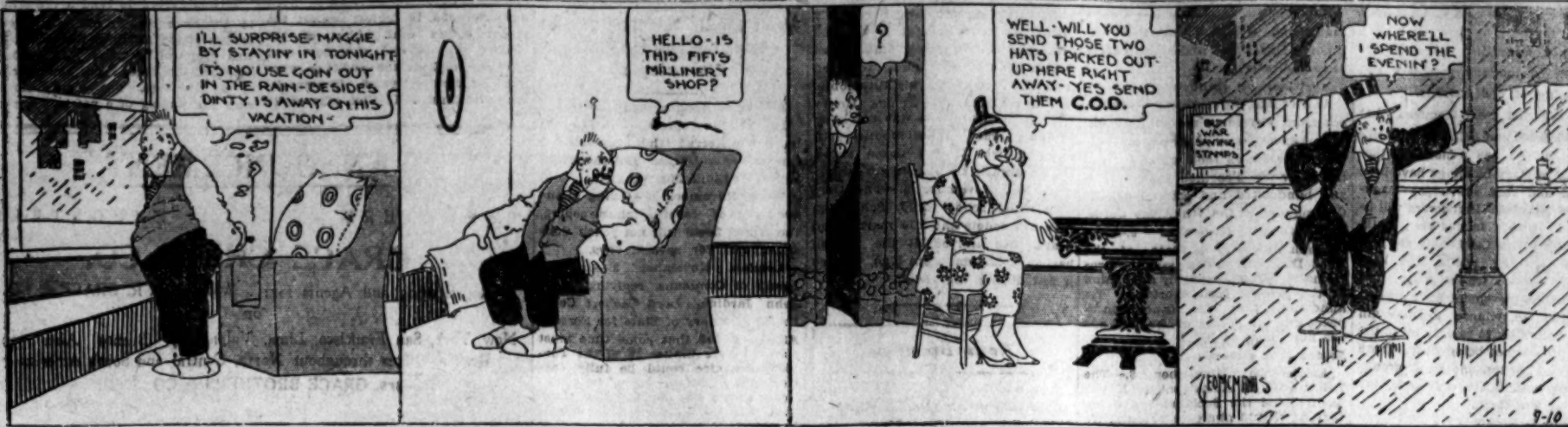
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## Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



Love, Home and Table Topics  
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the  
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### Japanese Accuses Government Of 'Spineless Diplomacy'

Says the Japan Chronicle:

Time was when "Jelly-fish," "spineless" and other invertebrate adjectives were freely applied by Japanese critics to their Government's policy in China. Now deep dissatisfaction with the allegedly vacillating diplomacy of the Japanese Government towards Russia is expressed by an anonymous person who, a few days ago, arrived at Tsuruga

from Vladivostok, where he had been on a certain important Government mission. This authority is quoted by the Mainichi as making the following statement: "In Siberia diplomacy is assuming greater importance than military affairs, and in these circumstances it is most deplorable to note that the Russian policy of the Japanese Government is constantly changing,

leaving both the military and diplomatic authorities who have been sent to Siberia in a state of utter bewilderment as to the proper course to pursue. A few days ago certain instructions reached the Japanese diplomatic authorities in Siberia from Viscount Uchida, the Foreign Minister, which, I hear, indicated an entire revision of the Japanese line of diplomacy so far pursued. It is naturally doubted in some quarters whether any change suggested by the new Foreign Minister will be acceded to meekly by the military party.

"In spite of the fact that the other Allied Powers have sent their Ambassadors or High Commissioners to Vladivostok to deal with diplomatic affairs in Siberia, Japan has no diplomatic organization of higher standing than what is called the Administrative Affairs Department, attached to the military headquarters. This department is entirely ignored by the diplomatic representatives of the other Powers, who invariably refer all diplomatic matters to General Otani direct, a fact which causes much concern to the General.

"The lack of unification and the existence even of conflict between the diplomatic and military authorities, which is so common in Japanese politics, is also observable at Vladivostok. The Military Affairs Department regards the Administrative Affairs Department as subservient in all matters, and thus Mr. Matsudaira and other officials of the Administrative Affairs Department are placed in a very awkward position. It is to be regretted that this lack of harmonious working between the two departments should remain unremedied at the present time, when their united efforts are particularly needed in the interests of the country. Japanese in Siberia are agreed in advocating the necessity of rendering the Administrative Affairs Department independent of the other departments, and appointing an able diplomat of the rank of Ambassador to direct the affairs of that department. Lieut. General Yuhl, Chief-of-Staff of the Japanese Expeditionary Force, is highly dissatisfied with the ever-changing policy of the Government towards Russia, and is said to have forwarded to telegram to Tokio, reminding the authorities of the imperative necessity of formulating a fixed policy.

"All the Powers are unsparring in their efforts to secure railway, mining, fishery, navigation, and other rights and interests in Siberia. As for Japan, the Okura Gumi and Mr. Yamamoto Jotaro (a prominent figure in the Mitsui scandal) arising from the naval bribery cases have already obtained certain fishery rights. Japanese entries are posted at the entrance to the Zelya gold-mines, and I have heard this has prompted the British authorities to demand that Japanese troops be withdrawn from that district.

"The question of the control of the Siberian and the Chinese Eastern Railways is not yet disposed of. The probability is that both lines will be placed under the joint control of the Allies. In the Amur province there is a large sum of money, amounting to some ¥16,500,000, formerly held by the Bolsheviks. The Amur Government has in mind a plan for the effective disposal of this money, but to collect the money and start the scheme in view involves the expenditure of ¥2,000,000. The Amur Government has already approached the Japanese Government with a proposal for the necessary loan from

Japan. How the Tokio Government will meet this overture will be watched with interest, as throwing a side-light on the line of policy the Japanese authorities intend to pursue towards Russia. The Japanese Government is evidently adopting an indifferent attitude at present, on the score that all diplomatic activities are of no avail so long as a stable Government supported by the Russians generally is not established. But while the Japanese Government is remaining idle in this way, the other Powers are bent upon securing rights and interests in Siberia by opening negotiations with the heads of whatever Government is in existence.

"The object of Japanese intervention in Siberia—the rescue of the Czech-Slovaks—has already been attained, and now we see the Czech-Slovak joining hands with the British in cordial friendship, and in utter disregard of the Japanese. The only elements friendly to the Japanese at the present moment are the Kalumikoff troops, numbering 1,800. Even these troops may turn their backs upon the Japanese just as soon as the supply of funds and arms is cut off. The Japanese troops gave free supplies of food to 10,000 inhabitants of Svaskaya and Blagovestchenok, but this is nothing compared with the attitude of General Knox, who lent £8,000,000 to Hetman Semenov, while the American Government is disbursing a tremendous amount of money for the purpose of winning the Russian hearts. As there is no hope of competing successfully with these Powers in the matter of financial assistance, the view is finding vigorous expression among the Japanese in favor of formulating Japan's policy chiefly along military lines.

"The passports carried by Japanese travelers have been hitherto exempt from inspection at Vladivostok; but this arrangement has recently been altered, so that Japanese passengers must have their passports issued at the Czech-Slovak headquarters. This new arrangement among the Japanese, until at last the military headquarters took the matter up with the Czech authorities, with the result that an agreement was reached that the Japanese military authorities should inspect the passports of Japanese travelers. This stricter enforcement of the inspection of passports is owing to the necessity of keeping closer vigilance over foreigners visiting Vladivostok at the present time.

"The prohibition of exports of iron has been decided upon as the result of a protest lodged by the British authorities. As the result of an application filed by Japanese merchants at the British Consulate, however, it is hoped the embargo will be lifted for the benefit of those having vested right (!). At the Vladivostok piers there are tremendous stacks of iron awaiting shipment, testifying to the milkop diplomacy of the Japanese Government, which is the cause of much indignation among the Japanese."

### Germany Must Pay

(From The Toronto Mail And Empire)

The bill of damages against Germany will be a huge one, so huge that the now non-professing pacifists say it would be quite useless to render the account to a nation that will be in such a state of financial ruin as Germany when the war is over. But if Germany has warred her way into bankruptcy, if in this frightful gamble for world power she has emptied her coffers, burdened her people with a debt that is almost beyond redemption, if she has lost her colonies and her markets, she has still the primary resource, namely, a large and capable population. With that asset she can make her way back to the state of solvency and rebuild her industry. Among the liabilities this war has loaded upon her is that of paying for the havoc she has made in the countries invaded by her troops. The indemnity on that account will have to be assumed as a mortgage obligation by her people. They can pay it off, and part of it they ought to pay off by their own direct labor. A considerable part of the German army, made up of men qualified for the work, should be detained in France and Belgium and kept employed there at Germany's expense until as much as possible of the property destroyed by German invaders has been restored. Germany should not be allowed to go on building up her own decayed industries and recovering a foothold in the world's markets until great forces of her workers have been assigned to the task of rebuilding the French and Belgian towns and cities and works of all kinds she destroyed.

Thus Germany's own industrial revival will go on no faster than, but hand in hand with, the reconstruction of Belgium and France. She cannot be allowed to turn all her soldiers into laborers and workers altogether for her own exclusive benefit, but must leave a large percentage of them to put Belgium and France back, as far as possible, to the position in which her invaders found them. It would never do to let Germany concentrate all her man power upon the task of rebuilding her own prosperity and leave her victims in the state of industrial ruin to which she brought them.

### The Justice Freed The Soldier

(New York Times)

A justice of the peace out in Cheyenne recently found himself confronted with the task of deciding what should be done with a soldier who had resented so vigorously a verbal reflection on himself, as a soldier, that the utterer of the obnoxious remark was reduced to unending silence, at least so far as this world is concerned. What he representative of Wyoming law decided was to let the soldier go free.

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### Rainbows

(From the Houston Post)

There is somethin' about flowers,  
'long at this time, an' the sky.  
Help us humans drop our worries,  
an' to put our sorrows by:  
It may be that we are grievin'—then  
a bird starts in to sing.  
An' a young one hollers to us just as  
glad as anything,  
And we throw aside our sorrows, an'  
we wipe away our tears.  
An' we holler to the young one, and  
we step out of our years  
And lift up the little feller, with the  
sunshine on his hair.  
An' life that had seemed so gloomy is  
plum full of joy, an' fair.

If you've noticed all the teardrops  
that sometimes bedim your eyes,  
If you look through them at heaven,  
paints a rainbow 'gainst the skies;  
Then the choky sort o' feelin' in your  
throat dissolves in song.  
And your soul gets back an' travels  
in the ways where souls belong.  
An' a wild bird flutters near you, and  
lands on a twig to sing.  
An' there ain't no room for sorrow in  
a human heart in spring;  
For earth's blooms are resurrected,  
an' the lawns are gemmed with  
dew.  
An' you laugh at grievin', knowin'  
all God's promises are true.

I ain't sayin' that this 'mornin' my  
grin wasn't 'flippin' some.  
An' the chords I use for singin'  
wouldn't answer an' was dumb;  
Then a body laughed an' hollered,  
an' stood up an' clapped its  
hands.  
An' then somethin' dropped about  
me that nobuddy understands.  
Somethin' that I can't put words to,  
but at once I felt an' knowed  
That there was a heap of sunshine  
lyin' golden on the road;  
An' the birds was still a-singin', an'  
I put my sorrows by.  
An' looked up, an' then I seen the  
rainbows 'glowin' 'gainst the  
sky.

### Luck

Mrs. Newby-Henry, do you re-  
member Jack Watson? Well, he has  
just been married, and to a girl of  
absolutely no family at all.  
Mr. Newby-Henry (looking sadly  
around at the collection of his wife's  
relatives)—A-a-h-h me! Some men  
do have good luck.

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## Socialists Rule Berlin As Dynasty Abdicates

(Continued from Page 1)

Schleswig-Holstein, saying "our aim is to free the social peoples of the Republic. Questions outside the provincial limit Bill naturally still belong to the Imperial Legislature. We are willing to co-operate with the present powers so long as they submit to our new policy, but we will forcibly put down any resistance."

The Berlin Soviet has also issued a manifesto stating that they will co-operate with the existing authorities as long as they submit to the Soviet. Soviets have been established in numerous other towns. In some cases, including Oldenburg, only part of the garrisons participated.

A soldier, addressing a big demonstration in Bremen, declared that the revolution was necessary in order to secure "a peace of righteousness, otherwise it would be a case of unconditional capitulation."

Soldiers have seized the railway station at Hanover and have formed a Soviet. Up to the present the revolution has almost everywhere been proceeding in an orderly manner, the authorities offering no opposition.

No news has been received regarding the situation among the armies at the front.

### Grant Suffrage To Both Sexes (Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 9.—A German wireless message states that the Majority Socialists have decided upon equal, direct, secret suffrage and proportional representation for the Reichstag. Both sexes, of over twenty-four years of age, will have a vote.

Amsterdam, November 8.—The German Socialists members of the Reichstag have sent an ultimatum to the Imperial Chancellor stating that the Socialist members will resign from the Government unless the Kaiser and the Crown Prince abdicate.

Copenhagen, November 8.—The Berlin correspondent of the Social Democrats reports that a general railway strike has broken out in Germany. There are 200,000 deserters from the army at present in Berlin.

Amsterdam, November 9.—The Hamburg Echo, which has been rechristened "The Red Flag" reports that ten persons were killed in the fighting at the barracks in the Bundes Strasse. The military headquarters easily fell into the hands of the revolutionaries as the commander and his staff had already quitted Hamburg. The revolutionaries have occupied all stations.

It is reliably reported that owing to the rush on them the Berlin banks have stopped payment.

Amsterdam, November 9.—The police have closed the Independent Socialist headquarters in Berlin and arrested the Secretary and an Independent Socialist editor.

A German official announcement explains that the German courier carrying the text of the armistice conditions was detailed by explosions of ammunition dumps, which he mistook for machine-gun fire.

### Officers Dragged From Trains

Amsterdam, November 9.—Soldiers stormed the military trains at Cologne yesterday. Officers were dragged out and disarmed in order to present them from going to the front. A procession then marched through the town. All military and civil prisoners have been released.

At Gladbach and Rheydt, soldiers tore the gaulettes off the Captain of the District Command. The disturbances are spreading to the frontier districts. All munitions works in the country are at a standstill.

### Socialists Give Ultimatum

Amsterdam, November 8.—The Social Democratic ultimatum with regard to the Kaiser stipulated that he must abdicate by midday on November 8. A later message reported that the time limit had been extended to 6 o'clock in the evening. The ultimatum further demanded the reinforcement of Socialist influence in the Government and the reformation of the Prussian Ministry along the lines of the Reichstag majority parties.

The Vorwärts publishing the ultimatum, said, "peace is assured. In a few hours the armistice will have been concluded."

Copenhagen, November 8.—An authoritative statement from Berlin regarding the situation in the northern German provinces states that disorders have extended further. In Bremen speeches were made in the market place by an Independent Socialist, who was recently released from prison, and some soldiers, de-

manding a Socialist Republic, the liberation of military prisoners and the opening of civil prisons.

It is reported from Hamburg that the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council's Central Bureau has announced that all official military buildings have been occupied and that provisions magazines are guarded. Plunderers will be punished with immediate death. Negotiations with the Senate are proceeding. Railway traffic has been restricted to two trains daily. The leaders of the movement have appealed to the inhabitants to maintain order. According to reports up to the present this is not being done. There have been excesses, and small groups of soldiers have been compelled by the rioters to join them.

### Chancellor Is Tailor

Amsterdam, November 9.—Prince Max of Baden will be appointed Regent of the Empire.

Herr Ebert, who has been appointed Imperial Chancellor, is a Socialist and a master tailor of Berlin.

The Berlin Government is despatching persons to various towns to warn the people against Bolshevism and against the upsetting of the food organization.

These representations have resulted in checking the revolutionary movement in several places.

London, November 9.—A German official wireless message states that Prince Max of Baden, the Imperial Chancellor, has issued the following decree:

The Kaiser and King has decided to renounce the Throne. The Imperial Chancellor will remain in office until questions connected with the abdication of the Kaiser and the renunciation of the Crown Prince to the Throne of the German Empire and of Prussia, and the setting up of a Regency have been settled. For the Regency he intends to appoint Deputy Ebert as Imperial Chancellor and he has proposed that a Bill be brought in for the establishment of a law providing for the immediate promulgation of general suffrage and for a constitutional German National Assembly which will settle finally the future form of government of the German nation and of those peoples desirous of coming within the Empire.

### Lack Of Food Caused Rising

London, November 8.—According to a message from The Hague additional causes of the revolt in Germany were the scarcity of food, the harsh treatment of the sailors and the collapse of Germany's military power.

It is reported that nearly the whole German fleet is now affected and it is confirmed that the movement has spread to Wilhelmshaven, Cuxhaven, Bremen and Heligoland. Dr. Liebknecht, the well-known Socialist leader, has formed a Soldiers' Council at Bremen.

The news of the revolt caused the greatest excitement in Berlin, where

the police occupy the factories and meetings of the Independent Socialists are prohibited.

### Duke Of Brunswick Abdicates

Copenhagen, November 8.—A message from Berlin states that the Duke of Brunswick and his successor have abdicated.

### Disturbances At Hanover

Amsterdam, November 8.—Travelers from Germany report that big disturbances have occurred in Hanover. Mutineers took possession of the barracks, disarmed their officers and handcuffed and carried off the Commander of the 7th Army Corps.

Amsterdam, November 8.—The German Secretary of State of the Food Department has issued a proclamation promising early alleviation of the present food shortages. He announces that the conclusion of peace and the raising of the blockade are now close at hand.

### Kaiser First Refused

Amsterdam, November 8.—The Lokal Anzeiger states that the Kaiser has refused the Socialist suggestion that he should abdicate voluntarily.

According to the same newspaper, the Kaiser informed the Minister of the Interior that he refused to abdicate at the moment when peace was being concluded, which would mean surrendering Germany to the Entente. His abdication, he said, would produce complete anarchy and an augmentation of Bolshevism for which he would not assume responsibility.

Amsterdam, November 8.—The Kaiser has returned to Berlin from grand headquarters.

Amsterdam, November 9.—A message from Berlin states that the Commandant of Brandenburg has issued a proclamation prohibiting the projected formation of Workers' and Soldiers' Councils on the Russian model.

### Kaiser Changes His Mind

London, November 9.—A German official wireless message states that the Kaiser has decided to renounce the Throne.

The military and naval revolt in Germany continues to spread. Soldiers' Councils control some of the most important North Sea and Baltic ports. The movement up to the present has been characterized by an absence of grave disorder and bloodshed, except in Hamburg, from where only meager details have been obtained.

The Kaiser has decided to renounce the throne. A German wireless message states that in view of the altered Parliamentary situation Prince Max of Baden, the Imperial Chancellor, has tendered his resignation which has not yet been accepted.

### Council In Bremen

Amsterdam, November 9.—The Weser Zeitung published an agreement between the Bremen Soldiers' Council and the commander of the military authority for provisioning of the town and for the release of political and military prisoners, also for recognition of the Soldiers' Council as the civil authority.

### HONGKONG CELEBRATING

Reuter's Pacific Service

Hongkong, November 11.—Following the publication in the Daily Bulletin of Germany's appeal to President Wilson regarding the armistice conditions several mercantile offices displayed national flags. A holiday feeling is prevailing.

## Prince Henry Fired On As He Leaves Kiel

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, November 8.—The Schleswig Volkszeitung states that Prince Henry of Prussia departed from Kiel. Although his automobile had a red flag and Prince Henry wore a red armband, he was recognized and pursued by automobiles with marines, who fired a dozen shots, but apparently the Prince got away.

London, November 8.—The German naval school ship, Schleswig, with 200 cadets and 130 marines on board, has arrived at the Danish harbor of Marstal from Kiel, whence it fled during the revolt.

### News Brevities

The attachment recently granted in the case of A. Tapelsky and A. Mikulowsky vs. The Manchurian-American Trading Corporation was dissolved by agreement of counsel for both parties in the United States Court for China yesterday.

Carl Henri Mass, German clergyman taken into custody for landing in Shanghai without permission, was before the Mixed Court again yesterday and was again remanded in custody until Friday.

Selling opium dreams at the rate of 20 cents per pipeful in a house at 1945 Haining Road resulted in a fine of \$100 or two months' imprisonment for a Chinese who was before the Mixed Court yesterday. It was shown by the testimony that the prisoner made a profit of about \$1 small money on every dollar's worth of opium dispensed.

The wedding took place yesterday evening of Mr. C. George Hoh, physical director of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., and Miss Mary Akwei Chuck, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chuck of Honolulu, at the home of Mr. C. F. Lin, East Hanbury Road. Following the ceremony, a reception was held at the Y.M.C.A. more than 200 guests attended. Mr. and Mrs. Hoh will spend their honeymoon at the West Lake, Hangchow.

A Council of workers and soldiers was formed under the presidency of a Socialist, who has issued a proclamation announcing that a National Assembly is to be elected. The proclamation lays stress upon the desire of the promoters of the movement to maintain order and to assure respect for human life and property.

## ALLIES DELAY ENTRY INTO CONSTANTINOPLE

Won't Reach Port For Several Days Because Of Much Minesweeping

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 8.—The Germans have transferred the battle-cruiser Goeben to the Turks. The vessel will be interned in a Turkish port.

Paris, November 9.—Owing to the necessity of careful minesweeping, the Allied fleets will not reach Constantinople for several days.

London, November 8.—In the House of Commons, replying to Sir John Jardine, Lord Robert Cecil, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stated that some time must elapse before Clause 14 of the Turkish armistice could be fully carried out at Aden, owing to conditions there, but he did not think that there was the slightest danger to the Settlement at Aden.

### WEEKLY SILVER REPORT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 9.—Messrs. Montagu's Silver Report says that the state of the market is unchanged, though the recent reduction of insurance rates will doubtless be reflected in the price of silver.

## Bavarian Republic Declared In Munich

(Continued from Page 1)

Ideas of defense; measures to be taken towards demobilization; measures to be taken to prevent workers being thrown out of work; an eight-hour day.

A Council of workers and soldiers was formed under the presidency of a Socialist, who has issued a proclamation announcing that a National Assembly is to be elected. The proclamation lays stress upon the desire of the promoters of the movement to maintain order and to assure respect for human life and property.

A republic has been proclaimed.

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## ANTI-OPIMUM MEETING HELD

A large and representative audience of Chinese women met at the Young Women's Christian Association Sunday afternoon, to protest against the recent opium deal. Most of the leading schools and churches sent delegates and in the audience were many influential women. The speakers were Mrs. T. C. Chu, who spoke

on the social evils of opium, and Dr. Y. Y. Tsu, who gave a brief history of opium in China.

It was agreed to send a resolution to Peking recording the unanimous protest of the meeting; the resolution was proposed by Mrs. Y. Y. Weng, seconded by Mrs. Nieh, and carried by a rising vote. The meeting closed with the singing of a patriotic hymn.

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**Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation**

Savings Bank Office:  
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance.

Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

**Commercial Bank of China**

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000  
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3½ per annum.  
For 6 months at 4½ per annum.  
For 12 months at 5½ per annum.

On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

**MITSUI BANK, LTD.**

SHANGHAI BRANCH  
3 Foochow Road

Capital (Paid-up) ..... Yen 20,000,000  
Reserve ..... Yen 13,950,000

Head Office: Tokyo, Japan.

President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui

Branches:  
Osaka, Niimi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shin-osaka, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Kurekawa (Tokyo), Otsu, Bankers:

London: Messrs. Barclay Bank, Ltd.

Midland Bank, Ltd.

New York: The National City Bank of New York.

The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Every description of Banking and Foreign Exchange Business Transacted.

4. KENJOH Manager.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital ..... £1,500,000  
Subscribed Capital ..... 1,125,000  
Paid-up Capital ..... 562,500  
Reserve Fund ..... 659,000

Head Office: 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:  
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:  
Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Hongkong, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kalya Bazar (Mauritius), Galle (Ceylon), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Taels Current Accounts at 2½ per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Manager.

**BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS**

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 21st, 1915.

Paid-Up Capital: Kuiping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

69 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH  
35 Soochow Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.

Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

**SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED**

SHANGHAI BRANCH  
N. 1 Kiang Road.

Capital ..... Yen 20,000,000  
Reserves ..... Yen 4,950,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA

Branches:  
Important places in Japan

London, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Honolulu, Bombay and Hankow.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travelers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA, Manager.

Telephones:  
Central 2218 Manager.  
Central 2350 General Office.  
Central 2356 General Office.  
Central 4663 Comptroller.  
Central 4621 Night only.

**The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.**

(Formerly The Cheong Cheong Nih Chartered Bank Ltd.)

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital ..... \$1,000,000.00  
Reserve Fund ..... 268,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai

Managers' Office Central 2650  
Tel: General: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:  
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Moikow, Hsien and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.

Shu Chin Mhu, Sub-Manager.

O. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

## Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NEDERLANDSE TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—  
Gulden 70,000,000 (about £5,832,232)  
Reserve Fund—  
Gulden 12,760,230 (about £1,062,257)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:  
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:  
Bandjermasin, Bawing, Soerakarta, Bandone, Palembang, Teluk-Tingit, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tegal, Djember, Penang, Teluk-Betong, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Tilitjap, Hongkong, Rangoon, Weltevreden, Kota-Radia, Soerabaja, Langsa, Singapore, Malacca, Soerabaya, Medan.

London Bankers:  
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current taels accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNDERG, Manager.

**THE EXCHANGE BANK OF CHINA**

SHANGHAI BRANCH  
41 Kiang Road.

Telephone C. 1941.

Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000  
Head Office ..... Peking.

Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description Transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a Specialty. We issue Demand Draft, T/T, Letters of Credit Buying and Selling Specie, Etc., Etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills Discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.



# GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

### FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Nov. 15	Vancouver	Stanley Dollar	Br. R.D. Co.
Nov. 15	San Francisco	Harold Dollar	Br. R.D. Co.
Nov. 15	San Francisco	Alma Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Nov. 15	Tacoma, etc.	Alma Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Nov. 15	San Francisco	Alma Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Nov. 15	Seattle, etc.	Alma Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Nov. 15	San Francisco	Alma Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Nov. 15	Tacoma, etc.	Alma Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Nov. 15	Seattle, etc.	Alma Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Nov. 15	San Francisco	Alma Maru	Jap. T.K.K.

### FOR JAPAN PORTS

Nov. 15	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov. 15	Nagasaki	Kaga Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov. 15	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kamano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov. 15	Nagasaki	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov. 15	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takekuma Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov. 15	Nagasaki	Chikugo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov. 15	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

### FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Nov. 17	Port Said, etc.	Paul Leat	Fr. M.M.
Nov. 17	London, etc.	Shedroka Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov. 17	London, etc.	Aki Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

### FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Nov. 13	M.N. Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 13	2.00 Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 13	4.30 Ningpo	Kiangtong	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 13	4.00 Ningpo	Kailong	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 13	4.30 Ningpo	Hsin Fooking	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 13	4.30 Ningpo	Hsin Fooking	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 13	4.30 Ningpo	Hsin Fooking	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 13	4.30 Ningpo	Hsin Fooking	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 13	4.30 Ningpo	Hsin Fooking	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 13	4.30 Ningpo	Hsin Fooking	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.

### FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Nov. 12	3.00 W.wei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 12	3.00 Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Nov. 12	3.00 Dairen	Hsin Fooking	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 12	3.00 Dairen	Yokohama Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Nov. 12	3.00 Dairen	Yokohama Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Nov. 12	3.00 Dairen	Yokohama Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Nov. 12	3.00 Dairen	Yokohama Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Nov. 12	3.00 Dairen	Yokohama Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Nov. 12	3.00 Dairen	Yokohama Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Nov. 12	3.00 Dairen	Yokohama Maru	Jap. S.M.R.

### FOR RIVER PORTS

Nov. 12	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br. J.M. & Co.
Nov. 12	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 12	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov. 12	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov. 12	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov. 12	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov. 12	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov. 12	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov. 12	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov. 12	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

## Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Nov. 11	Ningpo	Hsin Fooking	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 11	Ningpo	Hsin Fooking	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 11	Ningpo	Hsin Fooking	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 11	Ningpo	Hsin Fooking	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 11	Ningpo	Hsin Fooking	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 11	Ningpo	Hsin Fooking	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 11	Ningpo	Hsin Fooking	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 11	Ningpo	Hsin Fooking	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 11	Ningpo	Hsin Fooking	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 11	Ningpo	Hsin Fooking	Br. B. & S.

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Nov. 9	San Francisco	Stanley Dollar	Br. R.D. Co.
Nov. 9	Chefoo & Tientsin	Harold Dollar	Br. R.D. Co.
Nov. 9	Kobe	Alma Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Nov. 9	Hongkong	Alma Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Nov. 9	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Alma Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Nov. 9	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Alma Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Nov. 9	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Alma Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Nov. 9	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Alma Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Nov. 9	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Alma Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Nov. 9	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Alma Maru	Jap. T.K.K.

## Vessels Loading

### For River Ports

**HANKOW AND PORTS.**—The Co.'s S.S. Yangtze Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Wednesday, November 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund.

**HANKOW AND PORTS.**—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s S.S. Suifu, tons 2,671, Captain Jackson, will leave on Thursday, November 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. (Passengers Telephone No. 240.) Freight Telephone No. 250.

**HANKOW AND PORTS.**—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s S.S. Suifu, tons 2,671, Captain Jackson, will leave on Thursday, November 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. (Passengers Telephone No. 240.) Freight Telephone No. 250.

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### For Southern Ports

**WENCHOW.**—The S.S. Kwangchi, Capt. J. H. Davis, will leave on Tuesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**NINGPO.**—The China Navigation Co.'s S.S. Hsin Fooking, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, November 13, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

**SWATOW.**—The China Navigation Co.'s S.S. Kailong, Captain E. B. Jones, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, November 13, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

**HONGKONG AND CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s S.S. Sinkiang, Captain C. W. Eady, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, November 12, at 2 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

**SWATOW.**—The China Navigation Co.'s S.S. Kailong, Captain E. B. Jones, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, November 13, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

**HONGKONG AND CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s S.S. Sinkiang, Captain C. W. Eady, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, November 12, at 2 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

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## C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

### YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

**FOR CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG AND HANKOW.**—S.S. Woosung, Luenyi, Ngankin, Peking, Tientsin, Tungking, Wuchang and Chungking. Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. There steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

**FOR WEIHAIWAI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).**—S.S. Tungchow, Fengden, Shuntien and Shengkiang. Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailing every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

**FOR AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON.**—S.S. Suiyang, Sun-ling, Shinkiang, Kiangchow, Shaoan and Kailong. Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailing every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

**FOR NINGPO.**—S.S. Hsin Fooking. Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Shipping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**  
Agents, 21-23 French Bund.  
Freight: Telephone Central 77.  
Passage: Telephone Central 401.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

### "SUNSHINE BELT" Trans-Pacific Service

BY THE NEW, 14,000 Ton Oil Burning Steamers "ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

AMERICAN REGISTRY  
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong and Manila
S.S. Ecuador ..... Nov. 9	S.S. Colombia ..... Nov. 10
S.S. Colombia ..... Dec. 7	S.S. Venezuela ..... Dec. 14

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two Bed staterooms only No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Co., Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

### East India Service

By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers "COLUSA" .... 10,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" 15,000 tons

AMERICAN REGISTRY  
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta	For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu
S.S. Santa Cruz ..... Nov. 27	S.S. Colusa ..... Nov. 28
S.S. Colusa ..... Jan. 28	S.S. Santa Cruz ..... Jan. 12

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information of freight or passage apply to

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY**  
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.  
Telephone Central 5055 Cable Address "Solano"

## O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.  
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI  
(Subject to Alteration)

**FOR AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.**  
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

**AFRICA MARU** (15,000 tons) Capt. S. Yamamoto, Nov. 29  
**AFRICA MARU** (15,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto, Nov. 30 Dec. 1

**FOR HONGKONG**  
**MEXICO MARU** (12,000 tons) Capt. K. Komiya, Dec. 4 Dec. 5

**FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tientsin, etc. and Dairen).**  
**KOHOKU MARU** (5,200 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Nov. 10 Nov. 11  
**KEELUNG MARU** (3,000 tons) Capt. Y. Fukami, Nov. 22 Nov. 24

**FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS AND FORMOSA (Fuchow, Keelung and Takao).**  
**KOROKU MARU** (5,200 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Nov. 22 Nov. 24

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Europe, South America, South Africa, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to—  
**H. SHIMAMURA, Manager.**

**OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**  
Union Building, 4 The Bund  
Tel. Nos. Central 423 and 425.  
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI

## JAMES MAGILL & Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.  
Furniture and Carriage Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers

**SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.**  
Telephone 1845 63, Seochuen Road

## CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

### QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

TO CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE via VANCOUVER

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

### S.S. "EMPRESS OF JAPAN"

### S.S. "MONTEAGLE"

Sailing from Japan Ports to Vancouver  
Dates on Application

### DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELERS' CHEQUES SOLD

Accepted for full face value in every city in America.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc., apply to

**G. M. JACKSON**  
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building.  
Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading quotation of freight rates, etc., apply to

**I. E. N. RYAN, Agent.**  
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.  
Tel. Central 181.

## T. K. K. SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

### TOYO KISEN KAISHA (ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

**SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE**

**PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI**

KOREA MARU	For San Francisco	November 1
SIBERIA MARU	For San Francisco	November 15
TENTO MARU	For San Francisco	November 29

### FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the Purser.

**T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.**  
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings  
'Phone Central 3229







# Business and Official Notices



## Notice to Exporters of Silk Waste

This Consulate-General is in receipt of telegraphic advice to the effect that all outstanding licenses for the importation into the United States of SILK WASTE have been revoked as to ocean shipments made after September 19, 1918.

Hereafter no licenses will be issued for the importation of Silk Waste except upon receipt from the importer of an option to the United States Government for the purchase of same at a price of 2 percent above the cost at the foreign port of shipment as shown by the Consular Invoice, including all charges except prepaid freight and prepayment insurance.

THOMAS SAMMONS,  
American Consul General,  
Shanghai, China, Nov. 8, 1918.

## Shanghai Football Club

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the above Club will be held in the Shanghai Rowing Club's Meeting Room on Thursday, 14th November, 1918, at 6.00 p.m.

G. CRAIGIE ROSS,  
Hon. Sec. & Treas., S.F.C.

## Shanghai Race Club

AUTUMN RACE MEETING,  
1918.

SECOND DAY—12th November.

The Races will commence at 11.30 a.m. prompt.  
The First Bell after Tiffin will be rung at 2 p.m. sharp.

## TEN RACES

The Public can obtain Tickets of Admission either from Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd., or at the Gate.

"Season" Tickets, covering the two Official Race Days as well as the "Off" Day:—

For Gentlemen... Price \$6 each  
For Ladies... Price \$3 each.

Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gate only:—

For Gentlemen... Price \$4 each  
For Ladies... Price \$2 each.

Tiffins and Teas for Members and Grand Stand Ticket Holders will be served in the Coffee Room.

Tiffin Tickets, Price \$2 each.  
Ten Tickets, Price 50 cents each.

The Public Band will be in attendance.

By Order of the Stewards,  
A. W. OLSEN,  
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

## Shanghai Race Club

## REMINDER.

The Stewards and Members of the Shanghai Race Club will be AT HOME to Members of the Country, Shanghai, American, Columbia, Merchants Service, Clubs, Cercle Français, Cercle Sportif, Français, Circolo Italiano and Marine Engineers' Institute.

## AT THE GRAND STAND TONIGHT.

Dinner will be served at 8 p.m. after which

SELLING LOTTERIES will be held as follows:—

## THE MANCHE STAKES

## THE CONSOLATION CUP

## THE CHAMPION SWEEP

## STAKES, Ponies, No. 1

## THE CHAMPION SWEEP

## STAKES, Ponies, No. 2

By Order of the Stewards,  
A. W. OLSEN,  
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

## GOLDEN TONIC or NERVE INVIGORATOR

A combination of the popular Quinine and Iron Tonic, with Phosphorus. It just seems to supply the necessary stimulus that residence in the East takes out of one.

For Nervous Debility, Weakness, want of Appetite and as a general strengthener and builder up of the system.

\$1.00 a bottle

MACTAVISH AND CO., LTD.

Chemists  
Opposite the GARDEN BRIDGE.

## NOTICE

DR. D. A. POPOVICI, specialist for diseases and operations of throat, nose and ears has resumed his consultation hours from 2-4 p.m. 103 Szechuen Road.

## AMERICAN CLUB

The drawing of the above Non-Selling Champion Sweepstakes will take place at 6 p.m. to-day.

W. A. ADAMS,

Hon. Secretary.

## The Au Chak Man Memorial

## Shanghai Sanatorium and

## Red Cross General Hospital

## ANNOUNCES TO THE PUBLIC

The opening of the Red Cross General Hospital, at No. 263 Siccawei Road as a Sanatorium-Hospital under the management of the Shanghai Sanatorium Medical Staff, formerly located at 162a Bubbling Well Road.

## Battle Creek Sanatorium U.S.A.

System of Medical, Surgical, Dietetic, Hydrotherapeutic and Electro Therapeutic Treatments a speciality.

## Chinese Government Railways TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

Notification No. 282.

## Ferry Service Between Pukow and Nanking (183/5)

The public are hereby notified that this Administration, regardless of expense, has secured an up-to-date and commodious steamer, named "LING YUN," to ply between Pukow and Nanking. The vessel is thoroughly equipped with every modern facility for the comfort and safety of passengers.

The above steamer will be put on service on and from the 11th November, 1918.

By Order,  
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, 6th November, 1918.

## U.S.A. CONNECTIONS

Do you want excellent connections in the United States?

Representative of large Export and Import House of Chicago will shortly be in Shanghai. Communicate with him if interested in the export of Chinese Products and the import of American manufactures.

Address: L. L. MAYER, % The China Press, Shanghai

## BILL SMITH

It may be that there are products superior to Elephant Head French Peppermint, but they are not to be procured on this market.



ASK BILL!

## Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants  
Building Contractors  
Engineers' Supplies.  
A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

Ball-Bearing Skates, Basket Balls,  
Stov. Polish, Door Springs and  
Vacuum Bottles.

## Conseil d'Administration Municipale

## de la

## Concession Française de Shanghai

## EMPRUNT MUNICIPAL DE

## 1911 (Obligations à 5%)

Aucune opération de transfert ne sera enregistrée du 18 au 30 Novembre inclus.

Par ordre,  
Le Secrétaire du Conseil,  
G. LAFERRIERE.

## French Municipal Council

## MUNICIPAL LOAN OF 1911

## (6% Debentures)

Transfer books for the above loan will be closed from 18th to 30th November, both days inclusive.

By order,  
G. LAFERRIERE,  
Secretary.

## Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association.

The Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will open at 9 a.m. and close at 11 a.m. on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 11th, 12th and 13th November, on account of Autumn Race Meeting.

## WANTED

American Wheel-barrows with Metal Trays. Please offer, stating lowest price, size and quantity available, to Box No. 222 care of office of this paper.

## "NATIONAL"

## PORTABLE TYPEWRITER

Here is a portable typewriter of standard type-bar construction, with rigid, durable frame of cold rolled steel—built to stand rough usage—full size universal keyboard, full width carriage; has every essential advantage of the big typewriters; yet stands only 6 1/2 in. high and weighs a little over 9 pounds complete. The New Model No. 3 is a material improvement over all previous models, in fact, a great little-machine.

Two color ribbon, back-spacer, easy removal of type-bars, etc.



MEXICAN DOLLARS

75<sup>00</sup>

Complete

With Leatherette

Carrying Case

Be Sure You Get The New Model No. 3.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 Canton Road, Shanghai.

## Stewart Motor-Driven

WARNING SIGNAL



Not an "electric horn" with only a common vibrator, but a WARNING SIGNAL with a REAL MOTOR and a big push button that can be operated by the slightest touch of the hand, arm, elbow or finger.

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

## MASON & CO.

## CONFECTIONERS

No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD, (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)

Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

Telephone Central 3828

## RUBBER ESTATE

## FOR SALE

Three hours sail from Singapore Island. Healthy district. Acreage 441. Planted 292.

1910	55.5 acres
1911	94 "
1912	21.5 "
1913	44 "
1916	18.5 "
1917	58.5 "
	292 acres

Price £13,000 or nearest offer. Write to H. F. CLIFTON SMITH, Winchester House, Singapore.

Business and Official Notices  
are Continued on  
Page 13

Amusement Advertising  
will be found on  
Page 10

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

## APARTMENTS

## WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens  
Comfortable rooms front and back (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.  
Telephone North 422.

## No. 8 Quinsan Gardens.

To let, with board, large front room, verandah and bathroom attached. Accommodation for table boarders. Apply M. G. Bullock.  
8-11-18

## TO LET

167 Bubbling Well Road  
A large comfortable bedroom, with bathroom attached; suitable for married couple or two friends. Use of tennis, garage, stable and telephone.

## YOUNG ALLEN TERRACE No. 1

(Opposite Quinsan Gardens)  
To let with board, nicely furnished large and small rooms, bathrooms attached. Also accommodation for table boarders.  
19768

TO LET, one large unfurnished room for residence or office; steam heat, private modern bath, hardwood floor. Apply 51 Szechuen Road.  
20120

TO LET, well-furnished balcony room, with small room and bathroom attached. Also small attic room. In British home. 12a Quinsan Gardens.  
20113 N.17.

MOST COMFORTABLE cosy room fire, with bathroom, in well-appointed house. Very good table. Near R. Moderate.  
20096 N.12.

TO LET, one spacious room in private family, with or without board. Suitable for a couple. Call at 24, Chaoufoong Road.  
20096 N.12.

TO LET, two large unfurnished attic rooms, with bathrooms attached. \$20 each. Wayside district. Apply to Box 210, THE CHINA PRESS.  
20090 N.12.

A NICE furnished room to let, with bathroom attached, with or without board, gas heating, telephone; in a private family. Apply to Box 224, THE CHINA PRESS.  
20095

## LOST OR STOLEN

POLICE DOG lost from 503 Avenue Joffre, Monday morning. Reward. A. A. Brady, 503 Avenue Joffre, Tel. West 18.  
20115 N.14.

## MISCELLANEOUS

TWO gentlemen invited to join a third in well-equipped house in good location. Apply to Box 217, THE CHINA PRESS.  
20042 N.12.

## EDUCATIONAL

DANISH gentleman desires lessons in French. Apply to Box 251, THE CHINA PRESS.  
20112 N.14.

## TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, 1 Museum Road, or P.D. 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

AMERICAN, with general engineering knowledge, six years' experience in China, seeks position as salesman or office assistant. Please apply to Box 249, THE CHINA PRESS.  
20108 N.17.

WANTED, responsible position by well-qualified British engineer, with B. of T. certificate and U. S. A. Stationery Engineers' license. Has had extensive land and marine experience. Please refer to Box No. 244, THE CHINA PRESS.  
20099 N.14.

PRACTICAL ENGINEER, good mechanic, capable of getting results, desires position at once. Please apply to Box 248, THE CHINA PRESS.  
20108 N.17.

WANTED, responsible position by well-qualified British engineer with B. of T. certificate and U. S. A. Stationery Engineers' license. Has had extensive land and marine experience. Please refer to Box No. 244, THE CHINA PRESS.  
20099 N.12.

WANTED: steady young Portuguese, 28, executive ability, excellent accountant, able correspondent, familiar with all modern business methods, would like position where merit and industry will be rewarded by advancement. At present working in an important firm in Canton. Reply to Box 220, THE CHINA PRESS.  
20048.

EXPERIENCED Accountant, with sound knowledge of general office work, seeks position. Outport preferred. Apply to Box 219, THE CHINA PRESS.  
20046 N.12.

## APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, furnished or unfurnished, a small house or flat in good location. Occupation about December 1st. Apply to Box 240, THE CHINA PRESS.  
20087 N.15.

## Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, Tael 15,500 cash: six new houses on Avenue Joffre, large ground frontage. Full price, Tael 27,500; Rent, Tael 3,900 per annum. Apply to J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.  
19980

FOR SALE: A 14-roomed Broadway house, all rooms furnished; with private bathrooms, big dining room, with a dozen small tables, sets of comfortable chairs. Range Road district. Moderate price. For further particulars, apply to Box 250, THE CHINA PRESS.  
20109 N.17.

WANTED, 12-gauge shot-gun, good make, light, perfect condition and must be cheap. Trial wanted. Apply to Box 243, THE CHINA PRESS.  
20097 N.13.

FOR SALE: One 10/12 H.P. Waverley roadster, two years old, in excellent condition and recently repainted. For particulars, please apply to The Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Co., Ltd., Motor Garage, Phone West 1213, 1202.  
20091

FOR SALE in Kuling, a modern, well-furnished Swiss bungalow. Address the owner, A. A. Bullock, Peking.  
20080 N.12.

WANTED to buy: Large foreign residence in the Western district, five to six bedrooms. Price from 25,000 to 40,000 Taels. Apply to Box 233, THE CHINA PRESS.  
20066

WANTED to purchase, in the French concession, a foreign residence with garage and tennis lawn. Reply, with full particulars, to Box 234, THE CHINA PRESS.  
20067